THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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IL DUCE TO GO FULL LIMIT IN SEA POWER

Mussolini Declares Right Without Strong Force a 'Vain Word'

TOUR OF TUSCANY STIRS ENTHUSIASM

'Feels Pulse of Fascism' and Finds It Strong—Military Pageant in Florence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Benito Mussolini, the Premier, concluded May 18 a week's visit to Tuscany, during which he toured the Province from point to point, inspecting the land reclamation works, Fascist institutions, industrial establishments, harbors and dockyards, seeing everything and, above all, making speeches in real Fascist revolutionary style intended to rouse the people's enthusiasm.

As Il Duce said in his first speech at Grosseto, the object of his visit was "to feel the pulse of Fascism," and today may proudly declare it "strong." It is difficult to convey an idea of the enthusiasm with which Il Duce was greeted in every place he stopped.

To Mussolini himself, who for the first time after many years has appeared again among his followers without excessive police protective measures, these demonstrations must have caused immense gratification.

It was certainly significant that the Florence ceremonies should culminate with a military pageant which is described as the largest ever seen in Italy. This display of Italy's armed forces was calculated to show "the firm warlike face of Fascist Italy," as Il Duce told the Black Shirts in Florence, from the Palazzo Della Signoria. "It is I who desired this most imposing military review because words are beautiful things, but rifles, machine guns, ships, airplanes and cannons are still more beautiful, because for the Black Shirts right, unless accompanied by force, is a vain word.

"Fascist Italy, powerfully armed, offers the world the simple alternative of either her precious friendship or her stubborn enmity."

Another interesting passage in his speech was that referring to naval construction decided upon by the Fascist Government after conclusion of the London conference. "There is nothing more insulting to the pride of the Italian people than the suspicion launched by some people that our recent naval program will not be realized.

"I reaffirm here that this program will be realized ton for ton, that 29 units of the new program will be placed on the sea because the will of Fascism is not only iron and decisive but is mathematical because our will is not quailed but rather attracted by obstacles, because I am sure the Italian people rather than remain prisoner within the sea which once belonged to Rome would be capable of sacrifices far beyond common."

Although the speech was made for "home consumption" it will no doubt have reaction abroad and will not be welcomed by some countries beyond the frontier.

France and Italy Differ on Method of Negotiations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Reports from Geneva and Paris to the effect that Italy demanded constitution of an Italo-French-British committee which it expects to examine and solve the problem of the southern frontier of Libya and Tunisia are denied by Il Giornale d'Italia which publishes a note of obvious official inspiration on French-Italian relations.

Italy, Il Giornale affirms, is still waiting for a reply from the French Government to its note on these subjects sent last September and which hitherto has remained without a sequel. The newspaper says:

"At Geneva Dino Grandi, in order to arrive as soon as possible at a complete stable clarification of Italo-French relations, made Aristide Briand the following two proposals: Firstly, immediate resumption of tripartite conversations on the problem of limitation and reduction of naval armaments; secondly, immediate entering into direct contact between the two governments of Paris and Rome outside normal diplomatic channels for examination and solution of specific Italo-French problems with the object of facilitating an advance as quickly as possible along the road of understanding in an atmosphere of perfect calm and in a broad reciprocal spirit of comprehension."

These "precise and clear" proposals have both been rejected by the French Government. France, adds Il Giornale, insists that an examination of Italo-Franch problems should continue through normal diplomatic channels and that examination of the naval problem should subsequently be made subordinate to the outcome thereof.

This note in Il Giornale d'Italia shows that there is already a hitch in Franco-Italian negotiations, but it is hoped this question of procedure will be settled amicably.

What Is Highbrow?—Too Much Education?

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"A HIGHBROW is one who has been educated above his intelligence" was the answer given by Ivor Brown, dramatic critic, to a question by Sir Ernest Wild, K. C., the Recorder, during a mock trial held recently at the London School of Economics.

The "trial" was of James Agate, dramatic critic of the British Broadcasting Company, who was charged with "falsely pretending to be a highbrow." He was found "not guilty."

30,000 Years Shown as Age of 'Americans'

Camp Fire Remains in Cave in Nevada Reveal Signs of Early Man

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The first conclusive proof that man lived on the American continent 20,000 or 30,000 years ago was claimed May 19 by Dr. James A. B. Scherer, director of the Southwest Museum.

Ashes of a camp fire under Pleistocene rock, discovered by a field party led by Dr. Mark R. Harrington, 21 miles from Las Vegas, Nev., were cited by Dr. Scherer in support of his assertion.

Dr. Scherer described the discovery of the campfire ashes as the "most outstanding anthropological find ever made in the United States."

The Southwest Museum, in conjunction with the California Institute of Technology, has been exploring the cave since last March. Dr. Harrington, curator of the museum, and Dr. Chester Stock of the institute, early in their explorations discovered darts from an atlatl, a weapon that antedates the bow and arrow, and the skull of a giant ground sloth. The work since that time has been directed toward discovery of some evidence that man preceded the sloth in the cave.

Dr. Harrington in reporting the discovery by telegram to Dr. Scherer said:

"Have found in one of gypsum cave's rooms a camp fire of our sloth hunters, a patch of real charcoal under layer of unbroken strata (of the Pleistocene era) in the topmost of which are found basket maker and early Pueblo artifacts. This find establishes association of man and sloth beyond question. Will leave in position for Dr. Stock of institute to see."

"Until recently," Dr. Scherer said, "it was believed that man was a late comer to North America, but Dr. Harrington now has proved conclusively that men of high intelligence lived here 20,000 and perhaps 30,000 or more years ago instead of less than 10,000 years, as formerly believed.

"It now appears that America was discovered originally by wandering groups of Mongloids and that these first men to come here came from Eastern Asia by way of the Bering Sea."

Reading the history of man on this continent from the rocks, Dr. Scherer said that men of great skill and intelligence, both of which are necessary to construct and use the atlatl, lived in the cave before the sloth invaded the region. The sloth ousted them, and made his home there until a landslide down the craggy mountains that then were present, where the Colorado River now flows, blocked the door, locking him in.

The men with the atlatl, Dr. Scherer said, were shooting at targets in the cave thousands of years before Robin Hood lived in the English forest.

The atlatl itself consisted of a long, grooved shaft in which darts were inserted. The darts were expelled with great force and accuracy by the marksman, who grasped the shaft at one end and swept it forward with a jerk.

Slow Ship to Delay Byrd in Canal Zone

PANAMA (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has been forced to protract his stay in the Canal Zone because of the slow speed with which the bark City of New York, returning from Dunedin, New Zealand, is making its way to Balboa.

Admiral Byrd said, May 18, that the steamship Eleanor Bolling had cast off the tow lines from the City of New York and was hastening on ahead.

"The Bolling may arrive at Balboa in about five days," he told the Associated Press correspondent. "She will take on fuel and return to the supply ship to transfer coal to it, thus enabling it to continue under its own power. The vessels are so small that the amount of fuel they carry doesn't let them go very far at one time."

WGY Wins Case Over Radio Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Station WGY, Schenectady, won its final victory over the Federal Radio Commission, May 19, by a decision of the Supreme Court in the first important radio case ever brought before it.

The decision permits WGY to maintain the wavelength which the commission had sought to take away.

The decision likewise determines and limits the scope of the commission's jurisdiction over the control of the license.

GRAF FINISHES FIRST LAP OF 18,000-MILE TRIP

Zeppelin Reaches Seville Amid Cheers of Thousands of Spectators

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain—The Graf Zeppelin, which started from Friedrichshafen, Ger., May 18, on an 18,000-mile cruise across the Atlantic and back, a trip that will take it for the first time south of the equator, reached here May 19 at 4:50 p. m. (10:50 a. m., E. S. T.), completing the first leg of its voyage to South America.

Immediately preparations were made to land, while the cheers of waiting thousands of spectators greeted the giant dirigible's passengers. After the experience with the immense crowds which nearly rendered it impossible to moor the Zeppelin on its last trip, when the King and Queen of Spain were present, the police took great precautions.

A mast 16 meters high was erected last week to which the vessel will be moored. One hundred soldiers were told off to assist operations.

Seville has been very keen that everything should go off smoothly for it anticipates becoming the foremost airport in Europe for the South American service. The Zeppelin is carrying mail for 24 pesetas postage, but the eagerness of philatelists has already run up the total to over 100,000 pesetas. The cancellations on the postage stamps bear the words "First Voyage of Graf Zeppelin to South America, Seville, 1930."

GIBRALTAR (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, nearing Seville, its first stop on a flight from Friedrichshafen to Brazil, passed here May 19 at 11:25 a. m. (presumed British summer time or 5:25 a. m. E. S. T.). Gibraltar is about 100 miles from Seville.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Under a murky sky the Graf Zeppelin, giant German dirigible, sailed from here May 18.

There were 64 persons aboard, 22 passengers and 42 officers and crew. Dr. Hugo Eckener was in command. Of the passengers, four were Americans and four were women. Dr. Eckener announced that as far as he could determine the course would be by way of Neuchatel, in the Swiss Juras, and thereafter, depending on the weather, by way of Geneva or Pontarlier. Beyond that he could not prognosticate.

BERLIN (AP)—A Luft-Hansa freight plane of the Junker type W-33, with more than 20,000 pieces of mail for South America, left Tempelhof Airdrome May 19 to intercept the Graf Zeppelin before the latter's departure from Seville for Pernambuco.

The hop was made to demonstrate how co-operation can be effected between airplane and dirigible type ships to facilitate cargo deliveries.

MADRID (AP) — The Transradio Corporation announced that the Graf Zeppelin flew over the city of Cadiz on May 19 at 2:15 p. m. (8:15 a. m., E. S. T.).

HUELVA, Spain (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, nearing Seville and the end of its first lap on its South American flight, passed over this coastal city at 3:50 o'clock May 19 (9:50 a. m., E. S. T.).

Hultman Hopes Raids Will Put Dent in Profits

Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's "check and double-check" departmental system will be reflected in his campaign against speakeasies by "follow up" methods which, he declares, should make the bootlegging business unprofitable.

This was accentuated by the commissioner following 43 raids against speakeasies over the week-end. He declared these raids will be continued at regular intervals which, he believed, would cause so much dumping of materials, even though the proprietors are not caught red-handed, that the bootleggers would become discouraged.

Some liquor was confiscated at places raided as a result of the lists of dives furnished the commissioner by police captains. At most of the places none was found. Several alleged proprietors of speakeasies were arrested and approximately 140 arrests were made for drunkenness throughout the city. Raids were simultaneously conducted in the South and North Ends, Back Bay, Mattapan, Roxbury and Charlestown districts.

DIAMOND CUTTERS RESUME FULL TIME

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Full time has now been restored to the Amsterdam diamond cutting industry in accordance with the recommendations of the International Commissioner for the diamond trade, who advised giving up all limitations of production as a provisional measure.

The Amsterdam Jewelers' Association, therefore, has decided, with effect from May 18, that all Dutch members are free to resume normal working hours.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Belgian diamond syndicate resumed normal working May 19 as a temporary measure pending the attempt to get a normal agreement among all diamond centers to regulate production.

During the past month, the Belgian-Dutch diamond industry has been working only half time.

Judge Commonsense Discloses Liquor as Master Criminal Controlling Deluded Victims

Crafty Accessory to Deeds of Violence Uncovered in Testimony at Trials—Placing Alcohol, Not Men, Behind Prison Bars Declared Just Penalty

The part liquor plays in crime is an essential factor in the answer to the query presented in a series of articles of which this is the eighth,

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

In the accompanying narrative of a hypothetical court room hearing each of the incidents on which the story is based is taken directly from recent newspaper accounts of actual occurrences in various cities in the United States and from the actual testimony of defendants or witnesses as to the motivating source of the crime, though the names used are obviously fictitious.

From his position as Examining Magistrate of the First District Court of Averagetown, Judge Thomas J. Commonsense had observed, during preliminary hearings of cases of murder, arson, robbery, manslaughter, forgery, desertion, malicious mischief and the like, that frequently in the evidence there would appear the unmistakable touch of another criminal, an accessory behind the accused, a conspirator so elusive as seldom to be charged with the crime and usually so adroit as to shoulder the blame upon another.

In each case, the Judge observed, this lawbreaker employed methods strangely similar. Under the master criminal's influence the offender would commit a crime. He would appear in court in a bewildered condition, often without memory of his act. His testimony would usually be damaging to no one but himself, and the arch plotter of the crime would go unscathed, if not, indeed, unaccused.

Deeply concerned for the safety of the community, Judge Commonsense decided on radical steps. He determined that as future defendants came before him he would question them more closely. He would try to learn from them who this crafty accessory was. Then he would see if he could so conduct his examinations as to bring this master criminal into the open where he could be dealt with under the law.

He sounded the gavel calling the court to order.

The first case was that of Walter C. Dash, accused by county officers of fatally shooting three persons and injuring three others while "seeking revenge." The prisoner, a young mountaineer who two weeks before had completed a six months' jail sentence for possession of liquor, had been taken only an hour after he had committed the series of crimes. The sheriff who had arrested him testified that it was "evident that in his condition the prisoner did not realize the orgy

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STOCKS THOUGHT IN PREPARATION FOR LEAP AHEAD

Recovery Seen for June or July, With Prices Above Normal in Fall

Discussing the outlook for the stock market in the second half of 1930, the Harvard Economic Society in its current weekly letter says:

"Following the recent sharp decline in stock prices there may be a brief period of hesitation and reduced trading activity before the upward movement is resumed. That the advance will be resumed after such hesitation, seems probable.

"Some of the conditions which led to the drop—for example, bond market congestion and commodity price weakness—are in process of correction.

"Money conditions are exceptionally favorable, and improved business is in prospect. Prices, particularly of better stocks, may therefore be expected to advance further this year, even though they do not reach the 1929 peak.

"So long as bad earnings statements come to hand and the actual business recovery proves slower than was expected or hoped in many quarters, the stock price advance is likely to be hesitant and irregular; but it may at times be brisk, with the volume of transactions becoming very large. If security issues increase also, as they probably will, this greater activity will be accompanied by renewed expansion of brokers' loans."

Forecasting a turn for the better in business, the society states:

"Seasonal changes aside, general business for some time now has neither lost ground appreciably nor gained it. The latest break in stock prices, both because of the fresh losses entailed and the effect on business sentiment, is an influence temporarily retarding business improvement.

"On the other hand, there are certain powerful forces which make for improvement; the stimulus afforded by very easy money; the closer balance which has now been attained between production and consumption, and the current low prices of raw materials. Moreover, greater activity is already indicated for important industries.

"We believe, therefore, that business—with due allowance for seasonal movements—will turn for the better this month or next, recover vigorously in the third quarter, and end the year at levels substantially above normal."

Belgium Feeling Effect of Overproduction Era

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Overproduction is becoming a serious problem in several Belgian industries. Thus all except two glass factories in the Charleroi district are to be closed from June 1 till further notice.

The difficulty is most serious in the Mons district, which produces a large amount of coal. Several mines have closed down in this region, but so far it has been found possible to avoid dismissing workmen, who have been taken temporarily elsewhere. This, however, fails to meet the problem of overproduction. Hitherto no move has been made for shorter hours, but a conference of employers and employees will open May 22 to discuss the question of reducing wages.

LETTER TO 'AIR QUEEN' IS HELD IN SYDNEY

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—Post office authorities are holding a letter addressed "The Queen of the Air" until Miss Amy Johnson, 23-year-old British flier, who left Singapore May 18 for Surabaya, Java, arrives.

She is flying from England to Australia.

SWIFT RIVER CASE THOUGHT FAR FROM END

Connecticut Expected to File Exceptions With Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles W. Bunn, special master in the controversy between Connecticut and Massachusetts over the proposed diversion of water by the latter from the Connecticut River, today recommended to the Supreme Court that the complaint of Connecticut be dismissed.

Connecticut sought to prevent Massachusetts from taking water from the Ware and Swift Rivers, for use in the Metropolitan District at Boston. The states will be permitted to submit briefs on the report, and be given an opportunity at the next term of the court beginning in October to present arguments.

The Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission will meet on May 20 to discuss the special master's report filed with the Supreme Court on the Massachusetts - Connecticut controversy over the former's proposal to divert waters of the Swift and Ware Rivers to increase Metropolitan Boston's water supply.

Since the report on the evidence presented by both parties is almost wholly in favor of Massachusetts, local authorities do not think that the Bay State will take advantage of its right to file exceptions to the report, but Connecticut's past attitude leads them to believe that exceptions will be filed by the complainant.

The impression in metropolitan circles is that the report, filed by Charles W. Bunn, is a long step toward quick settlement of the issue in favor of Massachusetts. Exceptions must be filed and motions in before the close of the present Supreme Court session June 1, it is stated. Metropolitan authorities believe that the controversy will at least be brought to a close in the fall when the court convenes again.

In theory, the case is still before the Supreme Court, according to Bentley Warren, attorney in the case for the water supply commission. In case Connecticut files exceptions, he said, or finds that the special master has, in its opinion, committed an error, the report may be returned to the

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HUNGARY RATIFIES REPARATIONS PACT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian Parliament has sanctioned ratification of the recent Paris agreement regarding eastern reparations, after weeks of debate. Opposition criticism maintained that compensation for claims of Hungarian landowners, dispossessed of property by the land reforms in the succession states, was ultimately, although indirectly, to be paid by the Hungarian taxpayers; that 75 per cent of the claimants were large landed proprietors, among whom is the Prime Minister, Count Stephen Bethlen, himself, so that therefore, the critics maintained, Hungarian state interests were sacrificed to those of a privileged few.

Certain parliamentarians also demanded that 25 per cent of the sum awarded to Hungarian optants be given to war victims, but the proposal was not carried.

MEXICAN BUSINESS FORBIDDEN

MEXICO CITY, (AP)—The Fifth District Court has denied an injunction to the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada against a government order prohibiting it from doing business in Mexico. The company announced it would carry the case to the Supreme Court.

COOLIDGE URGES PEOPLE TO BACK CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Former President Defends Party Politics in Government

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Calvin Coolidge on May 19 told a Republican school of politics assembly here that "the success of the presidential office is more or less the success of the country and, unless the people give the President their support, the country will not be a success." The meeting before which the former President spoke was conducted by local and state Republican women.

Mr. Coolidge said that the people should give a candidate their support after his election. In this respect he said, "We have to pick out the main policies and principles and go with that party which best represents them."

In his brief address, Mr. Coolidge expressed the opinion that "it is necessary for us to have parties if we are to retain our form of government."

To illustrate his stand he said, "Those countries that we sometimes refer to as backward, not in any spirit of criticism, suffer most, in my belief, for the reason that they do not have a sufficient political organization and when they want to make some change and secure improvement in their position they are often driven to violent revolutionary methods.

"It is for the purpose of providing peaceful action that we organize political parties. We ought not expect and I suppose we do not expect, perfection in our Government. Certainly we don't expect it when it is in the hands of the opposition and the opposition doesn't expect it from us when it is in our hands, but we do expect from our party an honorable, honest and conscientious administration of our affairs.

"I don't know of any other method of perpetuating our form of Government except through party allegiance and party members. If you are going to have a democracy and a republic it means some method of concerted action on the part of the people."

Mr. Coolidge stressed the fact that the people should co-operate and said, "We have come to believe in this country that it is better to have two major parties than a multiplicity of parties."

Favorable Report on Roberts Voted by Committeemen

WASHINGTON (AP) — A favorable report on the nomination of Owen J. Roberts, Philadelphia, to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was ordered May 19 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The vote was unanimous.

Republican leaders planned to call the nomination up in the Senate as soon as possible and quick approval was expected.

The Judiciary Committee voted after a subcommittee, which considered the nomination, had unanimously favored confirmation.

The subcommittee was composed of Senators William E. Borah (R.), Idaho; Lee S. Overman (D.), North Carolina, and Felix Hebert (R.), Rhode Island.

No protests had been filed against Mr. Roberts and the committee acted after brief discussion.

Educational Wheels Well Oiled in Texas

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—The University of Texas has received $13,109,707 from oil royalties and bonuses, said a report issued May 15 by C. H. Cooke, cashier of the general land office. In addition to this amount the university has received $1,000,000 as the result of a suit to recover oil lands improperly prospected.

In 1929 the university received $1,835,582 in oil royalties, while since October 1929, bonuses on the leasing of land totaled $679,866. The totals excluded the amounts received in rentals from the 2,000,000 acres of university land.

J. H. Walker, commissioner of the general land office, estimated that the fund probably would reach $200,000,000 within the next 40 years, at the present rate of production.

Children of Mexico Greet Illinois Pals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As peoples know each other better they will love each other more, Adolpho G. Dominguez, Mexican vice-consul to Chicago, said in presenting a good-will gift from the children of Mexico to the children of Illinois at a luncheon given at the Hotel La Salle here by the Woman's Department of the Chicago Church Federation. The luncheon was given in observance of Good-Will Day, the anniversary of the first Hague tribunal.

The Mexican friendship gift was an exhibit of handicraft made by Mexican school children and designed to acquaint its recipients with the customs and characteristics of the Mexican people. It was sent in appreciation of a gift of school bags from the children of Illinois to those of Mexico last year.

It was announced that the Illinois committee plans to send 5000 friendship chests to the children of the Philippines and that work in preparing these chests will go on during the summer.

BRIAND PROPOSES FEDERATED EUROPE; RECEPTION MIXED

To Deal With Matters of Common Interest—Under League Auspices

NATIONS' VIEWS ASKED ON QUESTIONNAIRE

Definite Proposals Asked for Elimination of Economic Barriers

Aristide Briand's much-heralded questionnaire on the organization of a federal union for Europe, accompanied by a lengthy memorandum, has been received by the several European nations who are members of the League of Nations. He goes into very minute details even as to the formation of committees and so forth. He holds that the proposed organization should be developed within the four walls of the League of Nations and emphasizes the point that it is not aimed at any particular nation. He asks for comments and advice from nations concerned. While the proposal has been well received in Paris, the reception it was given in Great Britain can only be described as cool, though it is admitted that the plan might "lead to fruitful discussion." Generally speaking the British press is antagonistic to the scheme and not a single newspaper advocates the joining of the proposed organization.

Germany's acceptance of the plan is tempered with caution. This attitude is caused by the fact that the Briand memorandum goes much further toward the political side than was anticipated.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Several events emanating from Paris over the week-end are such as to indicate that Europe has turned an important corner. The last two days have not only witnessed the formal liquidation of the post-war régime, but have been featured by Aristide Briand's significant questionnaire making proposals and calling for further suggestions tending toward the creation of a European federal union.

The time chosen for issuing this questionnaire was extraordinarily appropriate in that it coincided almost to a minute with the formal declaration by the Reparations Commission that the Young plan had come into operation and with the consequent instructions issued by André Tardieu, the Prime Minister, that the French military authorities should proceed to evacuate the last Rhineland zone.

These events lend special significance to one of the closing paragraphs of the Briand questionnaire in which it is stated that "the hour has never been more propitious nor more pressing for the inauguration of a constructive work in Europe. The solution of the principal material and moral problems consequent upon the last war will soon have liberated the new Europe from the things which have weighed most heavily upon its psychology as well as upon its economy. Europe would appear henceforth available for a positive effort which responds to a new order."

Not Inimical to United States

If further assurance were required that the new project has not been launched in a spirit inimical to the United States it can be found in the eagerness with which the American pronouncements on the scheme are awaited and received in Paris. Although the proposed federal union is exclusively European in scope and would also be closely affiliated with the League of Nations, of which the United States is not a member, nevertheless American opinion is realized to be important in its effect upon world acceptance of the project.

The Parisian press almost without exception praises M. Briand for his persistence in attempting to consolidate the peace of Europe and to give practical form to the machinery for the eliminating of economic antagonisms, while at the same time respecting national sovereignty. It is considered he has followed a mean between developing an abstract and visionary doctrine which could not have been considered practicable and laying too much stress upon difficulties which, although appearing insuperable, are nevertheless susceptible of being alleviated. Replies from the interested states are eagerly awaited and there is a general impression that some progress can be made at Geneva next September. The most inharmonious note which has been sounded since the dispatch of the memorandum is considered to have been Benito Mussolini's speech at Florence.

Careful Consideration Needed

It is realized that so ambitious a project as is envisaged in the Briand questionnaire cannot be realized in a day and that careful consideration by all interested states is essential to making even a small beginning. Perhaps the most surprising feature of the memorandum for French observers is its definiteness. The French Foreign Office has, indeed, submitted a working drawing of a complete piece of machinery.

In its provision for a European conference and a permanent political committee with chairmanships to be held annually in rotation and for a permanent secretariat, the plan is as definite as could well be imagined. The insistence that economic problems must be subordinated to political considerations is viewed as creating an organization hardly less important

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Big Radium Find in South Russia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

WATER containing a high percentage of radium was discovered during recent boring operations in the Grozny oil fields. The Radium Institute of Leningrad dispatched an expert to test the water, and the results exceeded all anticipations. The head of the institute, Professor Vernadsky, expressed the opinion that the discovery will revolutionize the world radium industry.

A group of investigators has been sent to the other large Soviet oil field at Baku to test the water there for possible radium content.

Firm Action Halts Unrest Among Hindus

Smart Penalties Stop Spread of Disorder in India—Mrs. Naidu Retires

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India—There is a momentary lull in the political situation owing to the Government's asserting itself energetically in arresting a large number of lawbreakers. The handing out of smart sentences to leading agitators is also having a good effect.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poetess and agitator who was leading the anti-salt laws campaign at Dharsaana has now temporarily retired. The working committee of the All-India Congress, however, is still active. It has reiterated its "abiding faith in civil disobedience" and declared that the campaign must go on with an accentuated boycott of British merchandise. The conference of all parties at Bombay has adjourned owing to the refusal of Hindu leaders to face the question of communal differences, though the Moslem members were eager to arrive at a settlement.

Meanwhile the Council of the National Liberal Federation, a body of moderates, has issued a statement denouncing picketing and agitation against the payment of taxes, which it says are likely to lead to serious disorder without bringing India nearer dominion status. It urges the Government to release the political prisoners and to make it clear that the object of the forthcoming round table conference is the establishment of dominion status for India.

Hindus Try New Tactics in Raids on Salt Works

BOMBAY, India (AP)—New raids were made, May 19, by Nationalist volunteers on the government salt depot at Wadala. Satyagrahis, as the volunteers are called, divided themselves into batches of 10 before dawn and sought unprotected points along the edges of the depot to enter and obtain salt.

Police were vigilant and quickly rounded up 50 of them and held them in custody for removal later to the jail compound at Worli, where more

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Keel Laid for First of Two New Liners

With ceremonies reminiscent of the old clipper-ship days, when New England was supreme in naval architecture, officials of national, state and city governments participated, May 17, at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy, Mass., in the laying of the keel of the first of two 25,000-ton passenger liners to be built for the Matson Navigation Corporation of San Francisco for service in the trade route between the Pacific coast and Australia.

The occasion, which was also distinguished as a part of Quincy's contribution to the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was the first move in a program of $270,000,000 worth of shipping scheduled for Massachusetts shipyards in the next three years—a program which promises a revival of the United States merchant marine and practically continuous employment of 35,000 workers for the three-year period.

Wallace H. White Jr., Representative from Maine; William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, anchored the giant keel with the first three rivets, while officers of the Matson Line, the Shipping Board and the shipbuilding company, together with the Mayor and representatives of civic organizations of Quincy assisted in the ceremonies.

Stanley Baldwin Elected Cambridge Chancellor

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, formerly Prime Minister, was elected chancellor of Cambridge University May 19, succeeding the late Lord Balfour.

SALVATION ARMY CONFERS HONOR ON MISS BOOTH

Governors Send Greetings to Commander-in-Chief at New York Jubilee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The highest distinction a Salvation Army worker can receive—membership in the Order of the Founder—has been conferred upon Miss Evangeline Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army in the United States for the last 25 years, in connection with the golden jubilee celebration of the organization now being held here.

Announcement of the honor was made by Commissioner Henry W. Mapp, of London, who is attending the congress as representative of Gen. Edward J. Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, at dedication services of the new $2,500,000 national and territorial headquarters in West Fourteenth Street on May 18. The Order was founded in 1915 by the late Gen. Bramwell Booth, Miss Booth's brother, in honor of their father, the late Gen. William Booth. Only 11 other persons have been appointed to the order and Miss Booth is the first person appointed to it by General Higgins.

More than 2000 persons in the auditorium received the announcement with hearty applause and the bands played an impromptu salute to their chief.

Governors Send Greetings

Commissioner Edward J. Parker, national secretary, announced that governors of 37 states, including Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, had telegraphed their congratulations.

"I congratulate you and your associates, and assure you of our hearty recognition of the highly humanitarian aims and deeply religious undertakings and the splendid accomplishments of the Salvation Army—appreciated modern crusaders," Governor Roosevelt said. "Your commendable efforts deserve the support of all."

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, a close friend of Commander Booth for many years, was among the first to congratulate her after the announcement. The Rev. Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, newly elected Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, who represented Bishop William T. Manning, also congratulated her.

The citation which Commander Mapp read quoted General Higgins as paying tribute to Miss Booth's "twenty-five years' incomparable command of the Salvation Army forces in the United States; also the noble and generous services rendered in and for many lands."

Presents Commissioners

Miss Booth in acknowledging the presentation, introduced 15 other commissioners of the city and country and abroad who were present. She declared that their work had made her acomplishments possible.

Miss Booth christened the new building "the Centenary Memorial Temple," to the memory of her father and mother. The privilege of choosing the name had been given to her and she had not revealed beforehand what she would call it.

Henry W. Taft chairman of the advistory board of the Salvation Army, presided at the dedication ceremonies and made a short speech. Five other meetings were held in various parts of the city during the day and evening.

Miss Booth spoke again at a large meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening. Praising the youth of today, Miss Booth declared that boys and girls are going forward and that in the universities, colleges and schools "there is a decided trend toward religion."

"Publishers today count the Bible as their great seller," she continued. "During 1929 more than 36,000,000 Bibles were sold throughout the world. The charge that youth generally is immoral is unfair and untrue."

Music in Boston

Sunday Night Pops

The success of the rejuvenated Pops seems safely consolidated, by evidence of the first Sunday evening concert. Symphony Hall was filled for the Russian-Tchaikovsky program of last night. The applause was warm and sustained after each number.

The program bore witness to Mr. Fiedler's understanding of the temper of the Pops public. It contained in just proportion lively pieces and heavier fare. Instead of, say, the entire "Pathetic," it offered single movements from the Fifth and Sixth. Nor were these movements the most forbidding ones. From the Sixth the Allegro molto vivace, and from the Fifth the Andante cantabile had been chosen. The "Nutcracker" Suite and the "1812" Overture completed the Tchaikovsky section, which constituted the latter half of the program. The first half was made up of the Wedding March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," Rubinstein's "Kammenoi Ostrow," Glazounoff's "Panaderos," "Eill, Eill," arranged by Jacchia, and Rimsky's showy "Spanish Caprice."

The performance was excellent. Mr. Fiedler's keen sense of rhythm is not one of the least of his qualifications as leader of these popular concerts. The men of the orchestra give him their best. The result is an entertainment not to be surpassed in its kind.

L. A. S.

D. A. R. OPENS CENTER FOR TERCENTENARY

Tercentenary headquarters of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at the famous Ticknor house on Park Street were formally opened May 16. A large room in this residence which was occupied by General de Lafayette during his visit to Boston in 1824 has been furnished as a center of information where Chapters of the D. A. R. will take turns in acting as hostesses.

At a meeting prior to opening of the new headquarters, the candidacy of Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke for the office of president general of the national society was announced. Elections take place in 1932. Mrs. Magna is the first candidate from Massachusetts for the highest office in the D. A. R.

GROUPS TO COMBINE IN Y.W.C.A. CAMPS

A plan to combine the activities of Camp Maqua, at Poland, Me., with those of the Business Girls' Conference was presented May 17 at a conference at the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, with representatives in attendance from branches in northern New England.

Camp Maqua is the permanent Young Women's Christian Association camp, open every year to all members. It operates under a definite program of activities participtaed in by all camp guests. The Business Girls Conference, while guests at the camp, follow their own program.

Salvation Army's Memorial Temple

Paul Parker Photo

Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief in the United States, Names National and Territorial Headquarters at Dedication in New York City May 18. The Group of Buildings Cost $2,500,000.

City 'Nimrod' Mistakes Moose for Ornery Mule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—When Leslie E. Crouch, of Portland, Ore., Supreme Vice-Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, came face to face with a "round-shouldered jackass" in the woods near here, which refused to give the high sign of the lodge—or even to bray a greeting—he couldn't make it out, because he thought he knew all about mules.

The reason for the animal's nonfraternal behaviour was explained, however, when it was found that the wrong hailing sign had been given. It wasn't a mule after all; nor a masonic goat, nor even an elk. It wasn't an owl nor an eagle. What Mr. Crouch thought was "a funny-looking mule" was actually a moose!

LOVERS OF BIRDS MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MERIDEN, Conn.—More than 100 lovers of outdoors from all parts of the State attended the annual meeting of the Federation of Bird and Nature Clubs, held high on a West Peak Mountain in Hubbard Park, here. Frederick W. Kilbourne of Meriden, was elected president; Russell K. Lund of Glastonbury, vice-president; Mrs. Mary I. Turner of Meriden, secretary, and Mrs. Edwin A. Hayes of New Haven, treasurer.

OLD HOME WEEK MEETING

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Dr. James S. Shaw, president of the New Hampshire Old Home Week Association, announced May 18 that the annual meeting of the organization would take place here on June 4.

SWIFT RIVER CASE THOUGHT FAR FROM END

(Continued from Page 1)

master for his further judgment. This would entail much more time.

Mr. Bunn advised in his report on evidence furnished him in court hearings that Connecticut's complaint be dismissed and that Massachusetts pay $80,000 for water rights to construct a dam in the vicinity of Kings Island on the Connecticut for development of 50,000 horsepower. His estimate was that should the power project be carried out as authorized it would be damaged to that extent by the diversion which Massachusetts proposes.

While the diversion might work some injury to hay lands in Connecticut which were dependent on overflows of the river, the damage, he stated, would be inconsequential.

Regarding the power project at Kings Island, the report said that it was not shown that the required capital for its construction had been subscribed or arranged. In case the project was carried out Massachusetts should compensate the owners to the extent stated.

The diversion would not affect the shad run in the Connecticut River, the report added. The report stated the proposed diversion would not perceptibly increase the pollution of the river.

The supply of pure water in northeastern Massachusetts was near exhaustion, the report stated, adding that the Supreme Court should not undertake to determine the later supply now available there, and which will be available for a long period in the future. The courts cannot close their eyes to the necessities imposed by public opinion on state authorities in the matter of providing water supplies, the report continues, and should give due consideration to the public opinion.

Declaring that Connecticut will not be substantially and seriously injured by the Ware and Swift River diversion the report continued that Connecticut had failed to sustain the burden of showing clearly and conclusively that injury would follow. There were too many objections, it added, to accept Connecticut's suggestions that Boston and the surrounding district should draw its supply from the Merrimac or the water supplies of northeastern Massachusetts.

CITY GOVERNMENT USES DAYLIGHT SAVINGS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The confusion over daylight saving time in this city was lessened by the decision of the Board of Aldermen that City Hall will go on daylight time hours, although the clocks will remain officially on standard time in conformity with state law. Factories, merchants and professional men have been observing daylight time for a week, but City Hall and the State House had held out for standard time.

Gov. Charles W. Tobey, however, has made the concession of opening several state offices on daylight time, although keeping a small staff on duty until 5 o'clock standard time, an hour after they would be closed by daylight time.

WARNERS BUY IN BRISTOL

BRISTOL, Conn. (AP)—Sale of the Cameo and Bristol theater buildings in this city to Warner Brothers, Inc., was announced May 18 by Louis Gordon, manager of the former theater and secretary of the Colonial Theater Realty Company, owner of the buildings.

FOUNDERS ORDER MEETS

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America held its annual general court assembly May 17, and elected Prof. Arthur Adams governor-general. The sessions, which were held at the Parker House, were attended by more than 100 descendants of founders of the Nation.

PERSONAL RIGHT DECLARED AN OUTWORN CREED

Individual Actions Have Far-Reaching Effect Over Mankind

Personal liberty, once enlisted as a means of overthrowing the oppressions of the Middle Ages, is an outworn creed which has become an apology for selfish demands to take a drink regardless of social consequences, John Herman Randall, professor of philosophy in Columbia University, said in his address before the Unitarian Temperance Society.

"We live today," Mr. Randall said, "in a world where we can indulge in hardly a single act that has not far-reaching reverberations among hundreds of other men. We are caught in the machine complex. We have got to be a cog whether we like it or not. Where personal liberty once enlisted the noblest minds, today it has become the apology of the most selfish, sinking even so low as to defend the free right to take a drink."

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, president of the Unitarian Temperance Society, outlined the advancing and receding course of prohibition. "Reforms come in waves. We have had three prohibition waves. The first, from 1846 to 1858, gave us 13 prohibition states, and then receded, leaving only one, Maine. The second period was from 1867 to 1889. The third, 1907 to 1918, gave the tidal wave, national prohibition. We are now in the normal recession period.

"The only question is, how far will the recession go before the surge forward regathers, and the prohibition policy finally settles for good. Have the people of the East got to have a dose of the saloon or the dispensary system before the surge forward begins again? I hope this is not the case.

"President Hoover sees that the way out of it is to build up enforcement, not to return to the saloon. Let us hope that his vision may prevail. It is sure to prevail in the end."

Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson, editor of the Wayside Pulpit, urged a recognition of the beauty that found expression in Puritan architecture and civic activity, in his address at the annual public meeting of the Massachusetts convention of Congregational ministers in King's Chapel, held in connection with Unitarian Anniversary Week.

"Anyone who, with open mind, will travel about New England today and see the meeting houses, academies and other characteristic buildings still surviving from the creative period of Puritan life," Dr. Saunderson said, "will certainly be convinced that Puritan life was quick to flower in beauty."

Dr. William E. Gilroy, editor of the Congregationalist, spoke on "Puritan Ideals for Today." "What both Pilgrim and Puritan would have rejected as unsound and unsocial would have been the defiance of law out of whim, caprice, or individual idiosyncrasy or preference," he said, in discussing the problem in the modern world of reconciling devotion to the welfare of the community and the integrity of individual conscience.

In the anniversary sermon at Arlington Street Church, May 18, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot called upon the churches for a more vital devotion to fundamentals and a casting off of outworn practices. He spoke on the topic, "Are the Churches Drifting or Steering or Just Tied Up to the Dock?"

Grand Rapids Ranks Ahead of Hartford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The city of Hartford, in its three-cornered fight for population supremacy with Grand Rapids, Mich., and Scranton, Pa., during the last decade has lost out to the former city, according to late returns of census enumerators reported by the Associated Press, but is still quite a step ahead of Scranton.

In 1920 Hartford was the forty-sixth city in size, with 138,036 for a population. Scranton was only a few hundred behind this city, its count being 137,783, while the Furniture City was third in line, with a population of 135,875.

According to preliminary returns from these three cities, filed at Washington, Grand Rapids has gone to the front with a 1930 count of 164,234 residents, making a gain of 22.3 per cent since the 1920 census.

Hartford, with its allegedly low count of 161,324, is now far in advance of Scranton, which now has 143,428 residents, having gained the least of the three cities in the last 10 years.

WEETAMOE'S MAST STEPPED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I.—The mast of the America's Cup defense candidate, Weetamoe, was stepped here Sunday morning. Work immediately started on setting up her standing rigging, and she is expected to be ready for her first trial trip some time tomorrow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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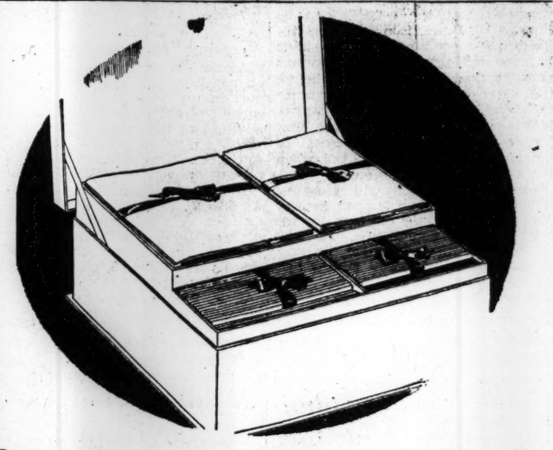

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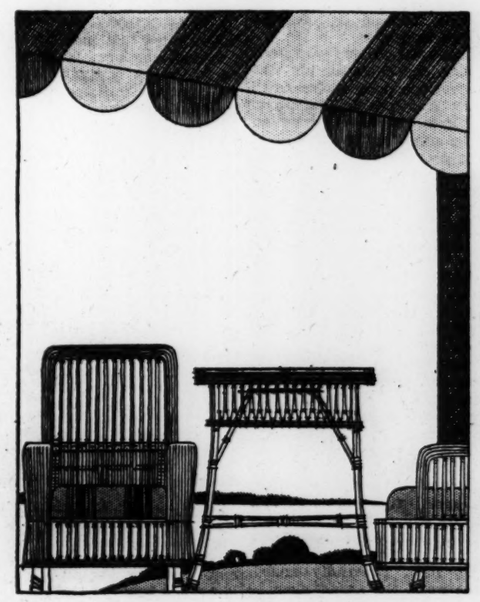

Verandah and Garden Furniture

With Different Sorts of Decorative Appeal

IT is BELMAISON'S considerable merit that it has so many sorts of outdoor furniture with the right decorative note for quite different sorts of settings, and different uses. The exceedingly smart Tennis Club willow chairs, settees and wheeled chaises longues, with their crisp, straight low-slung lines are thoroughly modern in feeling and admirably suited to the skyscraper decor of the roof terrace as well as to the country house verandah. They are also supremely comfortable and create, with their cushions of striped PROVENCAL *bourres* in unusually interesting combinations of color, an effect that is easy, nonchalant and distinctly of this epoch.

Italian Willow and Apple Green Metal

ITALIAN willow chairs, settees and armchairs are somewhat more traditional in character. Their curving backs have the sort of quiet grace and elegance that accords very well with the terraces of 18th century houses and the spacious lawns and gardens they command. These, too, are delightfully comfortable and extremely well made. The little apple green metal chairs and round tables with their amusing spiral design, and those of wood and wrought iron, also painted apple green, are charming for the flagged terrace, for tea and luncheon in the open air. They have a gay, well-bred air of belonging beautifully to almost any outdoor setting, and of conferring an added distinction and grace of their own.

English Teakwood in Soft Wood Brown

For the garden itself, to leave standing under the trees, at the end of a gravel path or against a background of shrubbery, nothing is better than the dignified and self-effacing ENGLISH chairs and tables made from the seasoned teakwood of old battleships. Rose trellises are now available in this enduring wood, and there is a particularly desirable table with shelf, and four corner chairs that may be drawn against it when not in use. This furniture is put together with wooden pins and may be left out of doors in all sorts of weather. Colorful little ITALIAN wrought iron coffee tables with tile tops add a pleasant note to any of these groups.

Tennis Club Armchairs with striped PROVENCAL *bourre* cushions, $90; without cushions, $40. Wheeled chaises longues with *bourre* cushion mattress, $200. Seven-foot settee, without cushions, $110.

ITALIAN Willow Settee, 7 feet long, $135. ITALIAN Willow Armchairs, $18 and $55.

Apple Green Metal Chairs, with spring seats, $18. Armchairs, $25. Tables, 36 inches in diameter, $40.

Wrought Iron and Wood Chairs and Armchairs, $35 and $60. 26-inch table, $60.

ENGLISH teakwood 5-piece garden set, with 4 chairs and table, 33 inches square, $200. Armchairs, $60, 5-foot settee, $95. Large teakwood rose arbor, $150.

Tile top tables, $25. In plain lemon or turquoise or with patterned tiles.

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G. O. P. PRIMARY IN PENNSYLVANIA STIRS INTEREST

Fight to Gain Control in State Follows Similar Battle in Illinois

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Republican primary of Pennsylvania culminating on May 20 is the second of a score of unusually interesting and important state elections that both parties will experience this year.

The first of this group of contests was the Republican primary in Illinois, in April, in which Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.), Representative from Illinois, defeated Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, for renomination. As is the case in Pennsylvania, while the senatorial race was the "show piece" of the campaign, the real issue was local control.

In Illinois the struggle was over domination of Cook County, with Mr. Deneen and his following opposing the ousted Thompson-Crowe organization, which made its grasp for a return to power behind the candidacy of Mrs. McCormick, who ran on anti-World Court platform.

In Pennsylvania supremacy of the State Government is the background of the senatorial contest, with William S. Vare and W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and their Philadelphia group tilting with the Mellon-Grundy faction from Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania Fight Vital

National attention attaches to the Pennsylvania senatorial contest between James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, by appointment, following the exclusion from the Senate on the ground of fraudulent election, of Mr. Vare, Republican political boss of Philadelphia, because of notoriety that attaches to both men; Mr. Davis for the fact that he has served continuously in the Cabinets of three Presidents, and Mr. Grundy because of his long reputation as a lobbyist and the disclosure of his lobbying activities before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee before he was appointed to the Senate.

The gubernatorial race is only slightly less a national matter. Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, is running as an independent against Francis Shunk Brown, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and the Vare-Atterbury choice. When the primary first got under way Mr. Grundy had a running mate, Samuel S. Lewis, former State Treasurer, but hostility to him on the part of Governor Fisher forced his retirement and Mr. Grundy has run without the usual slate.

Governor Pinchot's dry campaign is one of the most remarkable in the history of the State. Messrs. Grundy, Davis and Brown are also all drys, although the Vare-Atterbury organization is wet and James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, who was Mr. Vare's hand-picked successor to the seat he held in the House, and who is the leading wet spokesman in Congress, indorsed Mr. Davis, saying that he could be depended upon to take a favorable attitude toward the modification question.

Pinchot Has Even Chance

Governor Pinchot is making a powerful appeal to the laboring masses, to the drys, liberals and independents who are profoundly distressed at the activities and operations of the machine politicians. When he first announced his candidacy it appeared a forlorn hope. In the past two months of campaign he has moved unswervingly to the front until, facing election day, he is rated as having more than an even chance of defeating Mr. Brown and the wet candidate, Thomas W. Phillips, put up with a full slate by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The wet ticket is one of the unknown factors in the race. In addition to its gubernatorial candidate, there is also a choice for senator in Francis H. Bohlen, professor in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and Charles Forrance, for Lieutenant-Governor.

It was the wholly unexpected and in many respects amazing attack by Mr. Grundy on Mr. Atterbury and the Vare organization of Philadelphia, that was largely responsible for the inception by the Senate of a special campaign fund investigating committee. This committee, through its chairman, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, has already made one first-hand inspection of campaign conditions in the State.

It has also gone to the unusual length of warning local officers against ballot-stuffing and other fraudulent operations, and in the words of a member of the committee has set itself to the task of "policing" the May 20 voting.

Safety First Week Starts in Britain

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—National safety week started May 19 with a campaign throughout Great Britain against accidents on the highway, in the factory and in the workshop, which were responsible last year for 15,000 fatalities and more than 1,000,000 injuries.

Special attention is being paid by the National Safety First Association to motor accidents by the issue of warnings to "jay walkers and road-hogging motorists." One of the leading daily newspapers is offering prizes for "good Samaritans of the road." Since good manners and good tempers have an important bearing on road safety motorists who receive assistance from other drivers or who witness any specially courteous act are invited to forward an account of it with the index number of the automobile concerned, to the newspaper office.

The principal safety week congress will be opened by the Duke of York at Liverpool, while in London the Lord Mayor will present 140 drivers with National Safety First Association's gold medallions for freedom from accidents for 10 years. About 14,000 other drivers have been awarded silver medals or diplomas for careful driving. Some 200,000 London school children will compete, May 20, for prizes in the annual Safety First essay competition.

MEXICAN BOYCOTT ON GOODS THREATENED

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Mexican labor boycotts of American goods in retaliation for United States restrictions on immigrants from Mexico were threatened May 15 if the Harris or Box bill becomes law.

Passage of the Harris bill by the Senate was a feature in all Mexican newspapers, drawing attention of the public to the fact that the bill in its present form leaves immigration from other Latin-American countries unlimited. Government officials refrained from comment on the bill. Many quarters expressed hope that President Hoover will veto any restrictive legislation.

She Knows the World—in Law

Underwood

MISS MARJORIE M. WHITEMAN

Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State, Returns From The Hague, Where She Was Adviser to the American Delegates to the Conference for the Codification of International Law.

Canada Impresses British Educators

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow School, and 15 other directors of similar leading British educational institutions have returned to England from a seven weeks' visit to Canada much impressed by the opportunities which the North American continent offers to highly trained European youth.

Dr. Norwood, in a statement published here May 19, says "Canada isn't a country of ready-made opportunity but we thought there was great scope for boys who are promising in mining, engineering, electrical or mechanical work and generally wherever natural science is applied to industry.

"We also felt that a boy who, for instance, was a chartered accountant or who had taken a course in economics would not find much difficulty in placing himself in a promising career. There is not room for large immigration and we have never contemplated sending more than a few. Those British boys whom we did meet already in Canadian universities seemed in all cases to be happy and sanguine. We returned convinced of the greatness of the future of Canada which will be steadily realized not only in agriculture, but in mining and industry."

WOMAN GIVES EXPERT ADVICE ON WORLD LAW

Aids Americans at The Hague on Responsibilities of States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Miss Marjorie M. Whiteman has just returned to her post as Assistant Solicitor of the State Department after accompanying the American delegation to the Conference for the Codification of International Law at The Hague to give them research aid and advice on "Responsibility of States," one of the three subjects considered by the conference.

Although the nationality section of the code received the major part of publicity from The Hague, the two other subjects treated, "Territorial Waters" and "Responsibility of States" are of no less importance in the eyes of international lawyers. The subject on which Miss Whiteman is an authority deals with the duties of a nation toward acts committed against an alien in its territory.

Not only was she the youngest member of the United States party, but was the only woman expert on the subject. She specialized in the field while working at Yale University for the degree she now holds, Doctor of the Science of Jurisprudence, and in work as an international lawyer with the research committee on Latin America, of Columbia University, a position she held before taking her present post last December.

Yorkshire Textile Dispute Unsettled

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The executive of the Wool and Allied Textile Employers' Council has replied in the negative to renewed proposals from Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, for reopening discussions with the operatives with a view of settling the Yorkshire wool textile wages dispute which has now lasted five weeks.

From one-third to one-half of the 150,000 workers employed in the industry concerned are still holding out for better terms than those proposed by the Government court inquiry and accepted by the employers. The 7½ per cent fall which has taken place in the cost of living since the workers made their last offer toward meeting the wages reduction demanded by the employers provides a possible loophole for renewed proposals.

The situation is complicated, however, by the fact that any general agreement now would cause confusion owing to the varied nature of wage terms on which those mills which have reopened since the stoppage began are now operating. Those employers whose operatives have resumed work upon the court inquiry terms are not prepared to restore any higher rates. Those workers on the other hand who have secured better rates are indisposed to consider any reduction to produce uniformity. Employers also are not anxious for any very early general resumption in view of the slackness of trade and the desirability of working off accumulated stocks.

NEW BULGARIAN PROGRAM GETS APPROVAL VOTE

Parliament Voices Confidence in M. Liaptcheff's Government

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The new Bulgarian Government appeared before the Parliament May 18 and, after a program read by Andrey Liaptcheff, Prime Minister, received a large vote of confidence.

Chief points emphasized in the Government's declaration of policy were fundamental reform of schools, and reconstruction of the economic system so as to make them answer needs of the present moment. It was stated that world development and the steady increase in density of population in Bulgaria make it imperative to undertake production of new and more valuable agricultural products, and organize better marketing facilities.

The present cabinet was considered competent to deal with these problems. From many viewpoints it is the strongest Bulgaria has had since the war. Five of its 10 members are professors, while most of them are persons of acknowledged ability, long experience and much prestige. The main sections of the Government's coalition each have three representatives in the new council and in addition the dominant Bulgarian political triumvirate, M. Liaptcheff, A. D. Bouroff and Alexander Zankoff, are all members.

For years efforts have been made to form such cabinets of strong men, but rivalry between M. Liaptcheff and M. Zankoff prevented it. In 1923, when M. Zankoff forcibly overthrew the agrarian Premier, Alexander Stamboulisky, and formed a revolutionary cabinet, he released M. Liaptcheff from jail, where the agrarians were holding him, and offered him a place in his Cabinet, but M. Liaptcheff, though accepting the presidency of the newly-formed Government party, refused to participate in M. Zankoff's irregular strong-hand government, and three years later, ousting M. Zankoff from the Premiership under dramatic circumstances, M. Liaptcheff was authorized by the King to form a Government wherein M. Zankoff persistently declined to enter.

Now both men have become members of the ministerial council, which it is believed insures not only harmony and efficiency but also stabilization of the political situation by removing reasons for irregular activity on the part of M. Zankoff's group which is supported by strong military elements. The new Cabinet is considered a step toward vigorous parliamentary democracy.

CHINESE FARMERS GREET 'IRON-HORSE'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Thousands of interested Chinese farmers lined the route of the newly instituted railway coaches of the Shanghai-Woosung branch of the Nanking-Shanghai railway as they made their first appearance recently. Nothing like these English-made speeding contrivances had ever been seen before in those parts.

The coaches come from the Cammel-Laird firm of Liverpool, being made of zinc with outside finish of aluminum and lacquer and extremely effective in appearance. They are similar to many in use in England.

The new coaches will enable Shanghai people to reach the Woosung forts, by the sea, in a few minutes. They will carry 14 first-class passengers each and about 130 third class. They constitute the first distinctly interurban service to be operated anywhere in China.

ACTION SPEEDED IN FEDERAL SUIT AGAINST R. C. A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Department of Justice plans to rush action on its suit against the Radio Corporation of America and affiliated companies in the huge anti-trust litigation, and is contemplating employment of little used procedural methods to carry the issue rapidly to the Supreme Court. At the same time Senators are discussing drastic revision of the patent laws to meet the situation if the courts declare the big radio patent pool valid.

The Attorney-General, it is reliably learned, is contemplating filing what is known as an "expediting certificate" with the Federal District Court of Delaware, when the case comes before it. This somewhat novel procedure, provided under the anti-trust law, automatically gives the case right of way on the docket and provides further than the hearing shall be before three instead of one judge.

Civil anti-trust cases go on appeal direct to the Supreme Court, skipping the Circuit Courts, so that by this emergency means the Department of Justice believes it can get prompt action on what John L. O'Brian, assistant Attorney-General in charge of cases under the Sherman Act, has described as one of the most, and perhaps the most complicated case ever brought under the anti-monopoly law.

So far, the department has filed through Leonard E. Wales, United States attorney, its petition in the Delaware District Court. Officials of the R. C. A. and affiliated companies have publicly announced that they welcomed the suit and want the issues involved decided once for all, so that both sides are apparently eager to get as quick a trial as is possible under the circumstances.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 5

HOW CAN I GET BURNT ODORS OUT OF MY OVEN OR STOVE?

Sprinkle a little Ivory Salt in your oven or on the stove and the odors will quickly disappear.

Cook the modern way—with Ivory Salt. Want a *Worcester Salt Cook Book?* For a free copy, address Worcester Salt Company, Dept. 105, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

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Bound in beautiful blue leather, matched binding, printed on India paper, this companion (pocket) Bible is an ideal gift.

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What more beautiful, suitable, useful or satisfying than this light India paper Companion (or pocket) Bible? Beautifully packed in heavy box it is a gift of distinction.

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Measured in terms of actual retail value, this beautiful Bible should sell at $7.50 but to The Christian Science Monitor readers, it will be mailed, prepaid, for **$6.45**

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For 50c additional you may have the extra convenience of a Thumb Index or you may have your (or another) name stamped in pure gold leaf on front cover. Both Thumb Index and name for 90 cents.

Order today from

The S. S. SCRANTON CO. Hartford, Conn.
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Remember 'way back when—

KEROSENE LAMPS LIGHTED MOST OF OUR HOMES?

ALMOST as vast as the difference between kerosene light and electric light is the difference between the hams of a generation ago and the Star Hams turned out today by Armour and Company

In the kerosene-lamp days ham smoking, for instance, was still done by methods which had prevailed for generations. Smoke-houses were filled from the bottom up, with hams strung on long rods. As each layer of rods was loaded, the operator climbed on top, laid down a board and began another layer with hams laboriously passed up from below. It was a slow, time-consuming task.

Furthermore, temperature regulation during the smoking process was largely human guesswork. The smoke-house operator built his fire of hickory logs and depended on his experience to tell when the fire was giving off enough heat and enough smoke. Naturally an even distribution of heat and smoke was difficult if not actually impossible.

Today, the hams are loaded on huge iron trees suspended from overhead trolley rails; and the trees are pushed into the smoke-houses which are often three, and sometimes as many as seven, floors in height. Each floor has its separate steam coils for heating purposes and its recording thermometer which makes it possible for the smoke-house operator to keep every section of the smoke-house at a definite temperature. A clean, even smoke is made by burning hickory sawdust over gas flames in the basement.

Accurate checks on temperature and smoke enable Armour and Company to produce hams of uniformly mild, delicate flavor; and refrigeration and careful handling permit of their delivery in prime condition to the retail market where the housewife can always get them.

Great, indeed, is the improvement that the tasty, fine-flavored, well-kept Star Hams of this modern day show over the hams of the kerosene-lamp days.

F. Edson White
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

"There is one item of my home treatment which never varies—the preliminary cleansing of the skin with pure soap and water at least twice a day. For this purpose I always recommend Palmolive Soap."

Antoine
8 RUE CAMBON, PARIS

"The vegetable oils of Palmolive Soap leave the skin soft, refreshed, responsive"

says the celebrated ANTOINE *of Paris, who symbolizes the height of beauty culture for lovely women of two continents*

Olive Oil, as combined with palm oil in Palmolive Soap, produces a lather which brings out natural loveliness. It protects the skin . . . is safe, soothing, delicate.

"SOME clients seem to think," says Antoine of Paris, "that my treatment will give them a beautiful complexion with no more effort on their part than an occasional visit to my salon. 'You compliment me too much, madame,' I say. 'It is necessary for you to do your share between visits to my salon.'"

Antoine continues by stressing the need for soap and water cleanliness . . . and he prescribes, for this purpose, "just one soap—Palmolive."

"Its delicate yet penetrating lather," he says, "is the most effective means of clearing away every trace of dust and rouge and powder from the tiny pores of the skin."

Beauty specialist to Paris society

Paris society, New York society, the better-known figures in the theatrical world, form Antoine's exclusive clientele. He is one of the most far-famed of all Parisian beauty specialists with a reputation which extends to both England and America.

Antoine has, of course, experimented with various home beauty methods to determine which would be best. And he is convinced that nothing is so satisfactory as Palmolive.

Pure soap—olive and palm oils

Palmolive is pure. Its color is the natural color of olive and palm oils. It contains no other fats whatever. The natural odor of these oils makes unnecessary the addition of heavy perfumes.

And more than 19,800 beauty experts recognize its special advantages. They find that it cleanses as other soaps can not—that it removes impurities *without affecting the skin.*

You should follow the advice of Antoine of Paris, who numbers among his patrons the world's smartest women.

Rub a lather of Palmolive Soap gently into the pores for two minutes. Then rinse it away with warm water, till you can actually feel the pores being freed of impurities, dirt, make-up. Then rinse with cold water . . . almost to icy temperature. There! Isn't that refreshing?

"I always recommend Palmolive Soap," says Antoine. And his clients find it ideal for the bath as well. You will, too.

8231

Retail Price 10c

When beauty is considered, accept only expert advice. 19,813 professional experts advise one soap—Palmolive!

JUNE 16 IS SET FOR HEARING ON SOUND LINE CASE

Shippers Prepare to Back Operation of New Haven Boat Lines

June 16 has been fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as the date upon which hearings will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the so-called Sound Line Case, which is being reopened by the I. C. C., to determine whether the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad may continue to operate its boat lines between various New England ports on or accessible to Long Island Sound, and New York City. The original plan was to conduct the hearings May 26.

Reopening of this case, which was ruled upon after exhaustive hearings conducted in 1916, follows dismissal by the I. C. C. of a complaint filed by the Colonial Navigation Company, operators of a line between Providence and New York in competition with the New Haven lines. This complaint alleged unethical practices by the New Haven lines tending to stifle competition. While the complaint was dismissed, the I. C. C. decided to reopen the case of 1916, as it was ruled at that time that the operation of these lines by the New Haven might be forbidden at some future time, if found to be not in the public interest.

Under the Panama Canal Act, operation of steamship lines by railroads, serving the same field that is served by the rails, is generally prohibited, unless it is in the public interest so to do. New England shippers convinced the I. C. C. in 1916 that these lines were in the public interest.

Shippers are again mustering their forces to appear at the hearings that start June 16, with testimony and evidence intended to show that the New Haven lines are most valuable to New England's commerce, are operated efficiently, and that suspension of operation by the New Haven would seriously inconvenience many large shippers in southern New England, as well as encourage the springing up of several new and independent lines, among which competition would be keen and service such as has been possible under one head seriously disrupted.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the chamber, supports the contention that the New Haven road should be permitted to keep its lines and that they are as much of a public necessity now as ever.

Halting of Labor Measures Protested

The Boston Central Labor Union has appointed a committee of three members to campaign against the halting of labor measures in the Senate after their passage in the House.

The union protests that the upper branch of the Legislature has refused on occasions to even sanction roll-calls on labor bills. The measure known as the state branch bill, relating to conditions which permit courts to award damages against any union and its individual workers to a firm which claims damages as a result of a strike, after passing the House easily, was not even granted a roll-call in the Senate, the union declared.

The committee is composed of J. Arthur Moriarty, vice-president of the union; Michael J. O'Hare, a vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Frank J. Fenton, former member of the labor committee which studied laws relating to injunctions on labor disputes.

Tonight at the Pops

HARVARD NIGHT
Open to the Public

March, "Cruiser Harvard" ..... Strube
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Faust, Ballet: "Walpurgis Nacht" ..... Gounod

Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
"Peer Gynt," Suite ..... Grieg
"Les Préludes" ..... Liszt

Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
"Tambourin Chinois" ..... Kreisler
Waltz, "The Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford

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A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton — SUDANETTE — Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; reception to various racial groups, speaking and musical entertainment, Assembly Hall, Clubhouse, 8.

Dinner, Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club; round table meeting, talk on "Summer Vacation Parties," 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Recital by Pauline Kravitz '28, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Taylor Auxiliary (Episcopal), Parish House, 8.

Hotel Statler; reception and buffet supper, Daughters of the American Revolution, Georgian Room, 6:30; dinner.

Boston Shoe and Leather Fair, Parlor D, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ackroyd Mystery."
Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Brookline Bird Club; bird walks, meet at Public Garden, 6:30; Ravine Road, Virginia Woods and Whip Hill Swamp, in Middlesex Fells; take 5:16 p. m. train at North Station for Wyoming.

Meeting, Bostonian Society, talk on "Some Roxbury Worthies," by Sherwin L. Cook, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Annual meeting, Boston Browning Society, Vendome Hotel, 3.

Tenth annual convention, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Hotel Commander, all day, through Wednesday.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Japanese Galleries," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, New England Daily Newspaper, State Suite, 10; meeting, the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Parlor Suite, 10.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England. Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society. May 21 through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Complete Japanese boys' festival set.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings and paintings of sailors and marines by Charles E. Heil; etchings of airplanes and the sea by Charles H. Woodbury. Japanese exhibition loaned by the Junior Red Cross. Through May 29.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, corner Museum Road and the Fenway—Arts and crafts by alumni of the school. Through May 24.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Jessie Arms Botke; New England pen and ink sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Fairy pictures by Harold Gaze. Through May 24.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—One hundred American prints, selected by the American Art Dealers' Association. Through May 24.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Landscapes and flower pictures by Jane Peterson. Etchings and engravings by Harry Morley. Through May 31.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Rebecca Lindon Smith Taylor. Through June 7. Water color by American artists.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Max Bohm, John Noble, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent and Morris Hall Pancoast.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

The Independent Gallery, 40 Joy Street—Terracotta and fayence statuettes by Kurt Lauber and paintings by Vernon Smith. Through May 23.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by S. J. Guernsey, G. H. Nordstrom, J. H. Garo and H. B. Bettinger. Through May 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Pastels and oils by Beatrice Stevens. Through May 24. Early American maps.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists; etchings and prints of old and modern Boston. Through May 31.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Fifty selected proofs from fine prints of the year. Through May 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—American, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by CadyBierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

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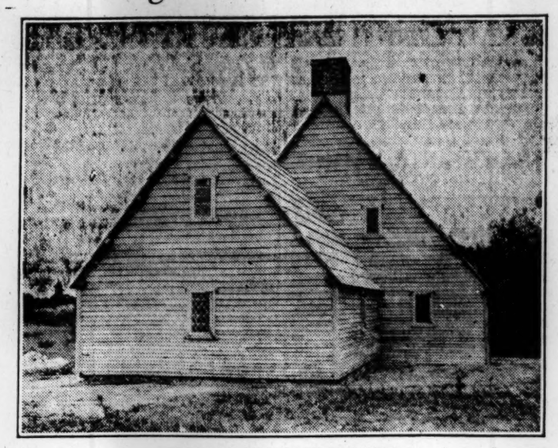
Original Was Built in 1627



TRADING POST REPRODUCED
Dedicated by the Bourne Historical Society as a Contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Celebration.

Copy of First U. S. Trading Post Now Completed on Cape Cod Canal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOURNE, Mass.—On the westerly side of the Cape Cod Canal, between Bourne village and Gray Gables the reproduction of the first trading post in America is practically completed as the contribution of the Bourne Historical Society to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration.

The trading post occupies the site of the post erected in 1627 at what was then known as Aptucxet, situated so as to take advantage of a portage across the narrow strip of land betwen a creek at the easterly end of what is now known as the Cape Cod Canal, and the Buzzards' Bay entrance to the canal.

The society began excavating in November, 1926, on the site of two barely perceptible depressions in the earth to discover if this was the actual location of the early trading post. The depressions were 15 feet apart, and a considerable amount of work disclosed two cellars, with a huge chimney between them, and two fireplaces, placed back to back, and with a great oven connected with one of them. In the cellars there were found many interesting relics and a quantity of broken glass indicating that the cellar windows had been of glass hand-set in lead.

The society acquired 12 acres of land surrounding the site and set to work to gather funds by popular subscription to complete the work of excavation and to make a reproduction of the trading house building. A tablet has been set up on the building which reads "Site of Aptucxet, the first Plymouth Colony trading post, built in 1627. This memorial dedicated by the Bourne Historical Society, 1927."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; moderate westerly shifting to southerly winds; moderately high humidity; slight forest fire hazard.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday and in west portion tonight; moderate to fresh east shifting to southeast and south winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature tonight and in interior Tuesday; moderate east shifting to southeast and south winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Memphis	66
Atlantic City	52	Montreal	38
Boston	52	Nantucket	54
Buffalo	48	New Orleans	80
Calgary	40	New York	48
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	52
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	48
Des Moines	48	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	46	San Francisco	50
Galveston	76	St. Louis	56
Hatteras	76	St. Paul	46
Helena	48	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	78
Kansas City	48	Washington	54
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston
Monday 5:29 p. m., Tuesday 4:38 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOVERNOR WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Wednesday, May 19, 1630.—"The wind south-south-west; close and rainy; little wind. We tacked again and stood west; but about noon the wind came full west, a very strong gale; so we tacked again and stood north by east, and at night we took off our main bonnet, and took in all our sails save our main-course and mizzen. We were now in 44 degrees and 12 minutes north, and by our account in the midway between the false bank and the main bank. All this night a great storm at west by north."

The bonnet to which Governor Winthrop makes mention in his entry today is an additional piece of canvas which is laced to the sail in moderate weather, for the purpose of increasing the spread [amount] of sail exposed to the power of the wind. Our mainsail carried such a bonnet until the breeze freshened, and it was the first piece of canvas to be taken in.

Captain Milbourne and Mate Graves were discussing the origin and discovery of these banks, as I came on deck directly after supper. Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Dudley and Sir Richard Saltonstall were interested listeners. The Captain was saying that, while these fishing grounds may have been known to the Norsemen, the earliest authentic record of their existence is a record made by John Cabot in the year 1497, although one Gaspard Corte-Real also claims as early a discovery; that the Portuguese are known to have begun fishing here in 1502; that when the first English fishermen came over in 1517 they found Portuguese, Spanish and French fishermen; and that today the English county of Devonshire alone sends over more than 150 vessels annually.

"My theory of the origin of these shoals," said Mr. Graves, "is that they have been formed from the deposits of icebergs which melt in the warmer waters of this latitude. Our charts and mariners' records show that they extent 500 or 600 miles off the northern coast of America, and that they have a width of 200 miles at least. Doubtless the shallow water attracts great schools of small fish to these submarine plateaux, and they in turn provide food for the cod which are so abundant here."

Simon Bradstreet, who had joined the group, suggested sounding. The captain called for the lead and line, and directed a seaman to heave it over. At 60 fathoms the line slackened. Half an hour later a second cast showed 30 fathoms. On each occasion the lead brought up sand and broken shells. "If the sea is smooth at daybreak I'll have a score of lines overboard to try for a take of fish," said the Captain, "for I believe a meal or two of fresh fish would put new courage into all our hearts."

"Our courage is not wanting," returned the Governor; "but our fare is. May you get a fish on every line."

Girl Scouts Honor Women's Progress

Parts played by women in the 300 years of Massachusetts history were portrayed in episodes by the Girl Scouts of New England at the closing in Boston Garden of their tenth annual state review, which brought together 4000 Scouts, more than had ever before assembled under one roof.

Gov. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts, Gov. and Mrs. John E. Weeks of Vermont, Gov. and Mrs. Charles H. Tobey of New Hampshire, and Mrs. John H. Trumbull, wife of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut attended the review.

Among Girl Scout officials present were Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director, Miss Ruth H. Stevens, state director, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, state commissioner and Mrs. William H. Hoffman, national president.

STATE FORESTRY PRIZE AWARDED

HARTFORD, Conn.—First prize of the state-wide forestry prize essay contest was won by Benjamin E. De Roy Jr., of the William H. Hall High School, West Hartford. The forestry essay contest, open to all children in the public high schools and junior high schools, was sponsored by the Connecticut Forestry Department and the American Forestry Association. The Conecticut Forest and Park Association offered a second prize which was won by F. B. Bentley Jr., of the Chapman Technical High School, New London. Marjorie Curtis of the Torrington High School was awarded third prize.

All essays were written on the subject, "Why We Need Forestry in Connecticut," the idea being to encourage children throughout the State to become interested in forestry, and to understand more fully what growing forests mean from the standpoint of public welfare and good citizenship. The essays showed that the contestants had given much study to the subject. The first prize is a bronze medal carrying a reproduction of the oldest and largest of all living plants, the General Sherman tree. A bronze plaque of the same design was awarded to the William H. Hall High School.

FREIGHTER KEARNY FLOATED

WOODS HOLE, Mass. (AP)—The U. S. Shipping Board freighter Kearny, which went ashore on rocks off Nobska Point in Vineyard Sound early May 17, was floated at high tide today and proceeded under her own steam for Baltimore.

Maine to Reform Roadside Stands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—A series of contests to improve the appearance of roadside stands and filling stations in Maine has just been announced by the roadside improvement committee of the Maine Development Commission.

Roadside establishments have been grouped into three classes—wayside markets, filling stations and overnight camps. Committee inspections between June 15 and Sept. 15 will result in the award of prizes for improvement in appearance of buildings, appearance of grounds and approaches and service.

A first prize of $15 will be offered in each class in each county. Second and third prizes in the county contests are $10 and $5. Winning county establishments in each class will be entered in the competition for the $25 State prize.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ADDS TO FOREST REHABILITATION

100 Acres on Dartmouth College Highway Taken Over

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Another addition to New Hampshire's rehabilitated woodlands opened May 19 with the unveiling of a tablet at the Pot Holes and Bear Den Forest Reservation in Gilsum, north of Keene, by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests in co-operation with the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the New Hampshire Forestry Commission. The area comprises 100 acres of beautifully wooded land bordering the road on the Dartmouth College highway.

With the ceremony of unveiling, John H. Foster, state forester, accepted title to the area for the State.

The society reports excellent progress in its reforestation work at Franconia Notch. New building and new arrangement of grounds carried out under the direction of Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect under direction of the society, have been executed at the Flume. The society takes over for the State this summer the shops at Profile Lake and at Echo Lake, the income to be used exclusively for maintenance and improvement in the Notch.

A new town forest of 200 acres, much of it beautifully wooded with white pine, located in the town of Dunbarton, eight miles from Concord, will be opened to the public in June. This tract is a gift from the heirs of Gen. John Stark of Revolutionary fame. It includes the mill in which the general was at work when called to arms, and the old family buryingground. This gift will be unveiled here also, on June 13.

Connecticut Women's Clubs Prefer 'Canned' Music to 'Poor' Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERBURY, Conn.—A defense of "canned" music in motion picture theaters was made by the delegates to the 34th annual convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., at the closing session in Waterbury. The delegates decided that "canned" music is preferable to that furnished by "poor" orchestras.

A resolution presented by the chairman of the music committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, asking for the elimination of mechanical music in the moving picture houses, was defeated after a brief discussion. The measure was sponsored by musicians' unions and designed to compel the managers of theaters to install orchestras instead of the synthetic melodies now furnished through the use of mechanical appliances.

Mrs. F. J. Morrison, chairman of music for the state organization, declared that "good music canned" was better than a poor orchestra, particularly in the small town theaters where, she said, it was not always possible to secure musicians. As a sequel to this opposition, the Connecticut delegates were instructed to vote against this resolution at the biennial convention to be held in Denver, Colo., June 5 to June 14.

Although a majority of those present opposed the resolution, individual members expressed surprise that the measure was defeated. There were several members who failed to vote one way or the other on the motion, despite the fact that this resolution was one of the major issues of the final day's business.

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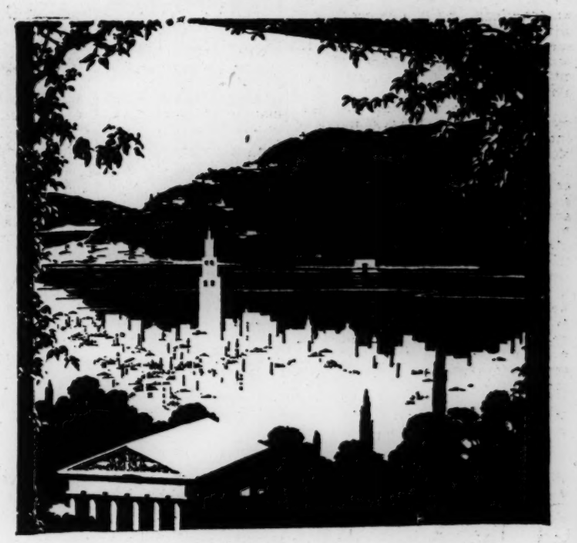

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FILM DEPICTS TRIBAL LIFE OF THE OJIBWAYS

Months Spent Living With Canadian Tribe to Get Authentic Picture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Back from northern Ontario William D. Burden and William C. Chanler have brought a stirring story in motion pictures of the life of the Ojibway Indians as they were before the advent of white men.

This story is so much more than the customary travel picture made in the wilderness, in its dramatic narrative of the struggle of a primitive people to survive, that it has been taken over by the Paramount organization for regular showing in its theaters starting in the autumn. The film, called "The Silent Enemy," began a special engagement, May 19, in New York.

"We felt there would be a field for a truthful picture of primitive Indian life," said Mr. Burden in an interview. "All other films about the Indians have projected not the aborigines but the white man's notion of them, further removed from actuality by using standardized Hollywood story patterns. The result was often entertainment, but had nothing essentially to do with the Indian as a race.

"'The Silent Enemy' is in no way an imposition of pale-face ideas on Indian life. We spent a year in preparation and another year in filming, in and about the barren lands in the sub-arctic. Many of the Indians in the picture I had known for years as friends and companions in my trips into the wilderness.

"My travels began when I was 10 and my father took me into the Canadian woods. All these years my acquaintanceship with the Indians of the northren part of the United States and Canada has widened, and I have felt a growing indignation at the way they have been first exploited, then neglected, by the white man.

"The Indians' livelihood in the wilderness has been taken away by the white trappers, ruthless in their methods. The Indians were real conservationists. When they raided a beaver colony for furs they would always leave the nucleus for a new colony, but the white fur hunters would take every pelt, down to the smallest. Yearly the life of the aborigine grows more precarious, because of what the white man has done to him.

Tribes Dependent on Game

"A great deal is said about this condition but little aid is really given, so the tribes are disappearing. Ten years from now if things go on as they are it will be impossible to make a record of Indian life such as that contained in 'The Silent Enemy.' Only today I saw a news dispatch from the Pas, Manitoba, stating a tribe of 150 Indians are on the verge of starvation in the York Factory area, near Hudson Bay. Scarcity of game this season has made hunting almost futile.

"This condition of recurrent years of famine is the general subject of our picture. Until recent years the cause of these cycles of game scarcity has not been understood. I have seen winters in the Canadian woods when you would walk for miles and see only an occasional partridge. A year or two later, perhaps, and they would be everywhere. One year there is a scarcity of deer. Another year they will be plenty. Again, the scarcity of one form of wild life affects the survival of other forms, and they all become scarce until a change of conditions brings about improvement all along the train.

"In 'The Silent Enemy' we have pictured a tribe of Ojibways in one of these lean years. Everything in the picture is true to the life and history of the tribe. Every night we would gather with the leaders of the Indians and the older men of the company and talk over the events that were to be photographed next day. Thus the story was essentially written by the Indians themselves. One elderly chief would relate the traditions of his tribe as they bore on the incident we were preparing to film. 'My grandfather would say' or 'I can remember hearing about just such a happening.' And so the picture grew out of the actual life experience of our players, the Indians."

More than 100 Indians participated in the making of the picture, none of whom has ever seen a motion picture. Altogether there were more than 200 in the party, which lived for many months hundreds of miles from civilization. Some 225,000 feet of film were exposed, of which 8000 are utilized in the picture as exhibited.

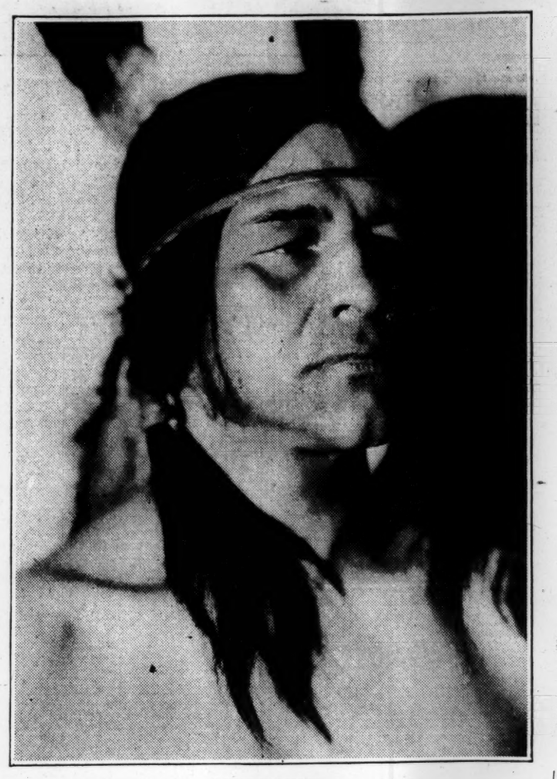
"Thousands of feet of valuable records of the community life were taken for preservation by the American Museum of Natural History. These films show the processes of building canoes, making camp, and other events of Indian life, but were excluded from 'The Silent Enemy' because not essential to the unfolding of the story of the tribe's struggle for food.

Before an invited audience on May 12 the film was shown as prepared for distribution in houses of entertainment, with a well chosen musical accompaniment, traditional ceremonial chants and the cries of wolves added by means of the sound projecting apparatus. There is no dialogue but well worded titles explain the action and define the changing moods of the story.

For an hour and 20 minutes the audience sat tense before this stirring pageant of primitive struggle. They saw a mountain lion and a bear in combat for the tribe's small remaining food supply, and saw a bull moose route a pack of wolves. They saw the men, women and children trudging across snowy wastes toward the caribou country, urging along the dogs that pulled their sledges. They saw how they respected the cache of another tribe's food, saw the men of the tribe in council and the women and children at their daily tasks. Finally they saw that animal maelstrom, that milling column of caribou pouring resistlessly onward, while the Ojibways settle down to a winter of contentment.

E. C. S.

Pale Face and Redman Depict Genuine Tribal Life



LONG LANCE
He Is a Chief of a Branch Tribe of the Blackfoots and a Carlisle Graduate. He Was at West Point When the World War Broke Out and Left to Enlist in the Canadian Army. He Was Mustered Out a Captain.

Wide World

WILLIAM DOUGLAS BURDEN
New York Business Man, Explorer and Naturalist, Has Just Returned From a Year in the North Woods of Canada, Where He Has Been Engaged In Filming the Actual Tribal Life of the Objiways in Northern Ontario.

POLITICS IN JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS SCORED

NEW YORK—Political inufience in judicial nominations in New York City was scored by Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Bar Association of New York City, in his annual report to the association on May 13, in which he declared that the need for action by a united bar to improve the quality of bench candidates was imperative. Only the Court of Appeals has remained untouched by the political opportunism of a system which permits politicians to select judges "at their own pleasure," Mr. Burlingham declared.

GIFT FOR SWIMMING POOL

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane Jr., of Dalton have presented $75,000 to Oberlin College at Oberlin, O., for the construction of a swimming pool for women. Their daughter, Barbara, will be graduated from Oberlin next month.

STRONG ACTION HALTS UNREST AMONG HINDUS

(Continued from Page 1)

than 400, arrested on the previous day in a series of raids, are held.

At both Wadala and Dharsaana the civil disobedience campaign took a new form over the week-end, with a never-ending throng of volunteers, sympathizers and villagers evading the insufficient police guards and taking handfuls of salt from the salt pans. Courting arrest, they cheered and sang Nationalist songs whenever some of them were taken into custody.

The policemen used their lathis, or staves, to good effect in rounding up the raiders as they sought entrance into the barbed wire inclosure containing the salt deposits, and seven of the Nationalist volunteers were injured.

The Nationalists claimed a victory. Many of them had their hands or Gandhi caps filled with salt.

At Dharsaana Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sat under a mango tree and discussed with other Nationalist leaders further plans for intensification of the civil disobedience campaign. Her followers waited passively until police attention was directed elsewhere and then would rush in and take what salt they could.

Police, herding off one batch of arrested volunteers, would return to find 1100 or more others seated quietly in front of the depot fence, some spinning khaddar, or homespun, and others waiting until they could rush through and get some salt.

Mass action to bring the salt campaign to a head here immediately has been planned by the war council of the All-India National Congress committee. The plan includes cutting the barbed wire fences around the salt pans. Volunteers are to be supplied with wire cutters for the purpose.

NEW TELEPHONE BOOK FOR BOSTON AREA OUT

Delivery of the alphabetical section of the Boston and vicinity telephone directory began May 19, and should be completed in all exchanges of the Metropolitan area in about two weeks. The red classified directory will go out to subscribers in about two weeks.

There are several new features about the new directory. It bears a special Tercentenary cover and a first page insert giving the telephone numbers of the various organizations chiefly concerned with the Tercentenary program.

RICH HEADS BUNYAN FUND

William T. Rich, retired Boston business man, has accepted the chairmanship of the Boston Bunyan committee for their campaign to raise $5000 to be used for the Bunyan tercentenary and memorial fund. Mr. Rich is a member of the board of trustees of Boston University and also the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Dorothy Wither, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Mrs. George A. Mattern, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Mrs. George B. Wither, Taft, Tex.
Mrs. Alice C. Cooke, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Mrs. Alice Gardner, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessee W. Herman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie Lantry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. R. J. Zimmerman, New York, N. Y.
Ralph B. Gadlow, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Verna O. Parks, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. F. B. Pollard, Aurora, Ill.
Joseph W. Singleton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Sharp, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Jennie Johnson, Rochester, Minn.
Mrs. Lylian A. Fridlund, Oak Park, Ill.
Vandel A. Fridlund, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Frances C. Gerow, Jacksonville, Fla.

PRESBYTERIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The twentieth annual report on Stewardship in the Presbyterian Church, U. S., released here May 16 by Dr. Roswell C. Long, secretary, lists contributions to benevolences during the year ended March 31 at $4,570,258, an increase of $208,284 over the previous year.

'John Barleycorn' Tried, Proved Guilty

"John Barleycorn" was tried by a "prosecuting attorney" who is a pastor, and found guilty by a jury of good men and true which comprised a congregation, at the Blaney Memorial Baptist Church, Dorchester Lower Mills, May 18.

The case against the defendant, John Barleycorn, was tried by the Rev. Eugene D. Dolloff, pastor of the church, and the prisoner was adjudged guilty on the following five counts: Poverty for mankind, disease, immorality, insanity and murder.

The "prosecuting attorney" cited instances and submitted evidence of John Barleycorn's guilt in each of the offenses mentioned, and then asked for a rising vote to fix the sentence. The congregation, with but one or two exceptions, signified its desire that the defendant should be "hanged," whereupon a cardboard "whisky bottle" 8½ feet tall was required to pay the penalty for John Barleycorn's sins.

INSURANCE BILL REPORTED, FIXING RATE BY RECORD

Rating Board Provided in Measure Aimed to Reduce Mishaps

A bill which it is thought would have a decided effect upon reducing automobile accidents by providing insurance penalties for reckless drivers, was reported to the Legislature today by the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

Under the provisions of the bill a new group, composed of three members and known as the Rating and Control Board, would be created in the Department of Banks and Insurance, which would have charge of fixing rates and holding hearings for the purpose of fixing rates.

The board would make investigations necessary to rate fixing, incorporating in its division the work now done by the Insurance Commissioner. The board would be given authority to classify all automobile drivers according to their accident records.

Drivers with only one or two accidents to their credit would be penalized 10 per cent of their premiums when applying for insurance; more reckless drivers would pay 25 per cent and the worst drivers would pay 50 per cent under provisions of the bill.

In addition, the new board would take over the work of the present Board of Appeals.

TREATY WOULD REMOVE NITRATE DUTY IN PERU

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The removal of certain customs duties on nitrates which would be shipped to Peru would be one of the basic points in the projected commercial treaty between that country and Chile.

President Leguia of Peru, in conversations with Rios Gallardo, the Chilean Ambassador, expressed a desire that nitrates be allowed to enter Peru without intervention and the agent of the Peruvian Guano Administration, when in Valparaiso in February, told the Nitrate Association that free entry of nitrates to Peru would not be opposed from that source. It was pointed out that the nitrate and guano interests do not conflict.

BAPTISTS TO CONVENE IN RICHMOND NEXT

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Richmond, Va., on May 16 lost out to Birmingham, as the next meeting place for the Southern Baptist convention.

During the day the Baptists took a stand in favor of secularizing the state schools and turning to Christian education wholly within the denominational schools, denounced lynch law and set up standards for the social and economic structure.

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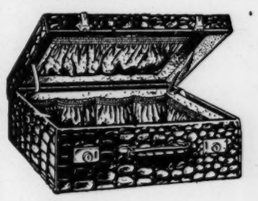
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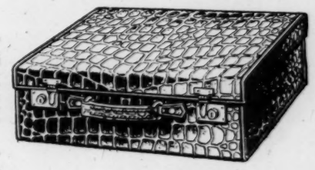

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TROJANS WIN IN CALIFORNIA

Krenz Betters Unofficial World's Discus Record in Track Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Heralding great strength for the forthcoming Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America meet in Boston, May 30 and 31, track and field teams of the University of Southern California and Stanford shared collective honors in the second California intercollegiate meet here Saturday with E. C. W. Krenz '30, of Stanford winning individual honors when he established a new world's record in the discus throw.

Krenz bettered his own unofficial world's throw of 163ft. 8¾in. made in 1929 on his sixth attempt when he threw his own "pet" discus 167ft. 3¾in. "I have tried for more than a year to break my own record and it is now with satisfaction that I leave the Stanford track team," Captain Krenz said. He plans to be graduated in June.

The final outcome of the four-cornered meet showed Stanford and Southern California towering greatly above the other two California universities. The scores were: Southern California, 78 13-15 points; Stanford, 21-15; California, 17 1-30; California at Los Angeles, 7 1-30.

F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California sprinter, evened up for his defeat by H. M. Dyer '30, of Stanford at the Cardinal-Trojan meet a month ago, by winning the 100-yard dash two yards of his Stanford opponent. Dyer came back in the 220-yard dash and nosed Wykoff out at the finish by a scant two feet.

With J. B. Morrison '30, Cardinal quarter-mile ace, forced to remain on the sidelines, the Southern California relay team eked out a victory over the Stanford runners in what was perhaps the most hotly contested affair of the afternoon. The Stanford men, out to uphold their record-breaking time made at the Cardinal-Trojan meet a month ago, saw victory slip from them as J. C. Williams '30, breasted the tape two feet ahead of R. H. Giberson '32, Cardinal fourth man. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; H. M. Dyer '30, Stanford, second; M. M. Maurer '31, Southern California, third; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, fourth. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. M. Dyer '30, Stanford; F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California, second; R. H. Giberson '32, Stanford, third; M. T. Guver '31, Southern California, fourth. Time—21.5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by A. A. Hables '31, Stanford; Arthur Woessner '32, Southern California, second; M. B. Shove '31, Stanford, third; Aubrey Johnson '32, California and A. W. Watson '31, University of California at Los Angeles, fourth. Time 48.8s.

880-Yard Run—Won by W. P. McGeah '32, Southern California; C. J. Halstead '32, Southern California, second; P. M. Lash, Stanford, third; Julius Zelman '31, California, fourth. Time—1m. 57s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Halstead, Southern California; Hansen, Southern California, second; Fitzmaurice, Southern California, third; Novo, California, fourth. Time—4m. 23.9s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. R. Smith '30, California, at Los Angeles; J. M. Nunes '31, Stanford, second; A. C. Daniels '30, Southern California, third; E. T. Patterson '30, Southern California, fourth. Time—9m. 57.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by R. P. Smith '31, Stanford; A. L. Pogolotti '31, California, second; E. E. Welsh '32, Southern California, third; W. B. Ritchey '31, Southern California, fourth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by W. H. Carls '32, Southern California; E. A. Payne '31, Southern California, second; A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford, third; A. L. Pogolotti '31, California, fourth. Time—24 2-5s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Southern California; Stanford, second; California, third; California of Los Angeles, fourth. Time—3m. 17.6s.

Running High Jump—J. E. Stewart '31, Southern California, and R. N. Vanosdel '32, Southern California, tied for first at 6ft. 3¼in. Herman Hill '30, Southern California, third, 6ft. 1¼in.; A. J. West, Stanford, R. B. Rice '32, California, and Malhaupt, California at Los Angeles, fourth, 6ft. ¼in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by V. C. Dowell '30, Stanford, 23ft. 10½in.; A. J. West, Stanford, second, 23ft. 8in.; W. P. Butler '31, Stanford, third, 23ft. 6⅞in.; H. M. Paul '31, Southern California, fourth 23ft. 5¼in.

Pole Vault—P. D. Chlentzos '32, Southern California; W. B. Hubbard '30, Southern California, and J. W. Berry '31, Stanford, tied at first at 13ft.; N. B. Johns, Stanford; J. E. Stewart '31, Southern California; W. D. Livingston '30, Southern California; E. B. Degroot Jr. '32, Stanford, and William Koblick '32, California, tied for fourth, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, 50ft. 11¾in.; E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, second, 50ft. 6¼in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, third, 49ft. 3¼in.; J. E. Stewart '31, Southern California, fourth, 46ft. 7in.

Javelin Throw—Won by E. J. Curtice '30, California, 204ft. 1in; K. M. Churchill '31, California, second, 199ft. 6½in.; J. B. Mortensen '30, Southern California, third, 196ft. 11in.; Snyder, Southern California, fourth, 190ft. 7¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 167ft. 5¾in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, second, 157ft. 7¾in.; H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, third, 149ft. 8¾in.; Samuel Kline '31, Southern California, fourth, 137ft. 2½in.

Lewis Wins in P. C. Conference Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—University of California at Los Angeles and Stanford University divided the honors here Saturday in the concluding rounds of the Pacific Coast Conference tennis tournament.

Elbert R. Lewis '32, U. C. L. A. star won the championship in the singles event by defeating Stanley J. Almquist '30, University of Oregon star, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. Lewis and Almquist both played a steady brand of tennis. Long volleys were frequent throughout the match, and Lewis was able to win only by wearing down his opponent. Almquist had previously played in two matches to one for Lewis.

The Stanford doubles team, Edward M. Easton and "Bob" Hall defeated the University of Washington duo, composed of Lloyd Nordstrom and B. H. Newkirk, in the finals, 6—4, 6—0.

The final doubles match was a slow and uninteresting affair with Stanford clearly having the advantage over its northern rivals. The Stanford team was especially superior in its ability at placement shots.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Singles—First Round

Robbins, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated W. B. Chun, Washington State, 6—3, 6—2.

D. B. Regan, Oregon, defeated R. S. Bloom, Washington State, 6—1, 6—2.

Stanley J. Almquist, Oregon, defeated Scholtz, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.

C. C. Weesner, Stanford, defeated Kilroy, Montana, 6—2, 6—0.

Plymire, Stanford, defeated Ostrom, Washington State, 6—4, 6—0.

Hall, Stanford, defeated Joseph Kalisky, Oregon, 6—0, 7—5.

Edward M. Easton, Stanford, defeated R. C. Struble, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.

B. H. Newkirk, Washington, defeated King, Oregon State, 6—0, 6—1.

Lloyd Nordstrom, Washington, defeated K. R. Hynes, Washington, 6—2, 6—1.

Gates, University of Southern California, defeated Loomis, Oregon State, 6—1, 6—2.

S. D. Lockwood, Oregon, defeated J. Lewis, Montana, 6—1, 6—4.

Hoyt, Washington, defeated Peck, Washington State, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Delara, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Dedricks, Oregon State, 6—3, 11—9.

Robbins, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated D. B. Regan, Oregon, 6—0, 1—6, 12—10.

S. J. Almquist, Oregon, defeated C. C. Weesner, Stanford, 6—2, 6—3.

Plymire, Stanford, defeated Hall, Stanford, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

E. M. Easton, Stanford, defeated Newkirk, Washington, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

Gates, Southern California, defeated Lloyd Nordstrom, Washington, 6—2, 6—4.

Lockwood, Oregon, defeated Hoyt, Washington, 6—2, 6—2.

E. R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Grafton, Oregon State, 6—2, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Stanley J. Almquist, Oregon, defeated Clifford Robbins, U. C. L. A., 6—3, 6—4.

Elbert R. Lewis, U. C. L. A., defeated E. M. Easton, Stanford, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Final Round

Elbert R. Lewis, U. C. L. A., defeated Stanley J. Almquist, Oregon, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

Hynes and Hoyt, Washington, defeated Goss and Dedricks, Oregon State, 6—3, 6—4.

Nordstrom and Newkirk, Washington, defeated Struble and Scholtz, U. C. L. A., 6—3, 1—6, 9—7.

Ragen and Kalisky, Oregon, defeated Pek and Chun, Washington State, 6—2, 6—2.

Lockwood and Almquist, Oregon, defeated Ostrum and Broom, Washington State, 6—0, 6—1.

Weesner and Plymire, Stanford, defeated E. R. Lewis and Robbins, University of California at Los Angeles, 10—8, 6—4.

Easton and Hall, Stanford, defeated King and Grafton, Oregon State, 6—2, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Lloyd Nordstron, and B. H. Newkirk, Washington, defeated K. R. Hynes and George Hoyt, Washington, 8—6, 6—4; "Bob" Hall and E. M. Easton, Stanford, defeated Stanley J. Almquist, and Sherman Lockwood, Oregon.

Final Round

"Bob" Hall and E. M. Easton, Stanford, defeated Lloyd Nordstrom and B. H. Newkirk, Washington, 6—4, 6—0.

SENATORS HAVE SHOWN POWER

Have Replaced Athletics at Top of American League —Yankees Climbing

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	20	10	.667
Philadelphia	18	10	.643
Cleveland	15	12	.556
New York	13	12	.520
Chicago	11	14	.440
Boston	12	16	.428
St. Louis	10	16	.385
Detroit	10	19	.345

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 3, Boston 2.
Washington 16, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 7.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 11, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 1, Washington 0.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 4.
St. Louis-Detroit, rain.

With the Washington Senators in first place in the American League race, experts are beginning to wonder if they have underrated Manager Johnson's team. During the last seven days the club has been playing ball by far the class of the league, and doesn't seem to have any idea of going back again. The Senators took five games out of the seven played in the week, three of them from the Philadelphia Athletics. The club's pitching has been strong, with the batters also showing power. Whether Manager Johnson has the reserve strength to keep his team near or at the top throughout the season is not known. But if the present team can continue through the 154 games scheduled without a break, the Athletics had better watch out.

The A's seem to have little or no time winning from other clubs, but cannot do much with the Senators. Grove put the team back in the winning column on Sunday by holding the leaders to five hits and no runs. The A's themselves could make only three hits, but managed to send one run across the plate, and that was all that Grove needed. The A's cannot be expected to remain where they are very long, for their strength in all departments should put them back in first place again soon if Washington should slip.

Cleveland refuses to leave third position. Manager Peckinpaugh has his boys playing fine ball at the present time. The pitching has been good, with the hitting equally as efficient. The Indians have not shown to be a pennant contender, but have shown that they have strength enough to remain right behind the leaders, ready at any time to step up if those ahead should falter.

Right behind the Indians are the New York Yankees. The club seems to have started off at last and should remain up in the first division. The pitching department has begun to show strength, and if this continues, the batters will take care of the rest. Ruth does not appear to have slowed up a great deal. He is hitting among the leaders, or was recently, and when this is so the club is usually in the running. Chapman has taken care of third base like a veteran, and Manager Shawkey is not the least bit concerned over that position.

The Chicago White Sox have remained at the head of the second division, now just ahead of the Boston Red Sox. The club has not been showing a great deal of strength in any department, but has been playing fair ball.

Manager Bush has changed the club a great deal since last season. The way they look at the present time, the White Sox haven't any idea of finishing the season in seventh place, where they did in 1929.

The Red Sox likewise have been playing much better ball than they were at the close of last season. Several new players have strengthened the team's batting and fielding to such an extent that it does not look like a last-place club. The first division seems too high a step for the Boston club this year, but sixth or seventh position do not. If the St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers, who are at present in seventh and eighth places, respectively, do not start playing better ball before long, the Sox will have little trouble staying where they are.

Both the Browns and Tigers have not been hitting at all. The latter led the American League in batting at the close of last season and were away down in the fielding list. This year, however, it is just the opposite. The club is fielding among the leaders, but the batting has fallen off. But, as Manager Harris recently said, when the club does begin to hit, it should climb fast. The Browns should do the same, for their defense is just as strong as ever.

ANNAPOLIS EIGHT WINS VARSITY RACE

After several postponements awaiting better water conditions the United States Naval Academy won the varsity race with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania following in the order named just as darkness was about to creep on and with the water still too rough for proper racing.

Technology captured the junior varsity event with Harvard and Penn second and third, while the Crimson captured the 150-pound and freshman events with Tech second and Penn third in each event. The Penn crews were entirely lost in the rough water, not being used to such choppy conditions.

The Navy eight won in 9m. 11 2-5s., which is a record for the present 1¾-mile course, while Tech was timed in 9m. 13 3-5s., Harvard in 9m. 19 3-5s. and Penn in 9m. 37s. The Tech juniors won their race over the same distance in 9m. 26s., Harvard was clocked in 9m. 34 1-5s., and Penn in 9m. 53 1-5s. The freshmen times were: Harvard 9m. 19s., Tech 9m. 43 2-5s. and Penn 9m. 54s. The lightweight times for the Henley distance were: Harvard 7m. 3 3-5s., Tech 7m. 5 4-5s. and Penn 7m. 12s.

Although the regatta was scheduled to start at 2 o'clock, and each race due to be run off at half-hour intervals, the first did not get under way until 3 o'clock and the varsity did not start until after 8 o'clock.

YALE VARSITY WINS CARNEGIE CUP RACE

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — Yale's smooth and high powered varsity crew handed the eights of Cornell and Princeton Universities a decisive defeat Saturday to win the Carnegie Cup regatta for the sixth time in its nine-year history. The Yale eight bested Cornell's heavy crew by three lengths, with Princeton another length behind in third place.

Yale also rowed away with the honors in the junior varsity race, finishing two lengths ahead of Princeton. Cornell, with its No. 3 man unable the pull an oar for the last quarter mile, trailed Princeton by three and a half lengths, after looking like the winner in the early stages.

Princeton won a share of the victory spoils when its brilliant freshman crew finished five full lengths ahead of Cornell in the opening event. Yale lost two lengths in the first quarter mile through poor oarsmanship and finished three and a half lengths behind Cornell.

Yale's time of 9m. 20 3-10s. in the varsity race is the fastest ever turned in over the Carnegie Lake course in this regatta. The times of the crews:

Varsity—Yale, 9m. 20 3-10s.; Cornell, 9m. 32 2-10s.; Princeton, 9m. 35 1-10s.

Junior Varsity—Yale, 9m. 32s.; Princeton, 9m. 38 2-10s.; Cornell, 9m. 51 3-10s.

Freshmen—Princeton, 9m. 35s.; Cornell, 9m. 50 4-10s.; Yale, 10m. 3 4-10s.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Rochester	17	10	.630
Toronto	19	12	.613
Buffalo	15	12	.556
Baltimore	15	14	.517
Montreal	14	14	.500
Jersey City	14	15	.483
Newark	9	17	.346
Reading	10	19	.345

RESULTS SATURDAY

Jersey City 6, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 13, Buffalo 5.
Baltimore 7, Toronto 0.
Toronto 3, Baltimore 2.
Rochester 7, Reading 1.
Rochester 8, Reading 3.
Newark 18, Montreal 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Rochester 5, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 12, Newark 3.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 4.
Montreal 4, Reading 2.
Montreal 4, Reading 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Louisville	18	7	.720
St. Paul	13	9	.591
Toledo	14	10	.583
Columbus	14	10	.583
Indianapolis	12	11	.522
Kansas City	11	12	.478
Milwaukee	8	19	.296
Minneapolis	7	19	.269

RESULTS SATURDAY

Columbus 8, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Louisville 11, Indianapolis 6.
Indianapolis 14, Louisville 11.
Milwaukee 14, Minneapolis 9.
Columbus at Toledo (rain).
St. Paul at Kansas City (cold).

STANFORD POLOISTS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Stanford University poloists took the second of their two-game series with the Oregon State College quartet by the overwhelming score of 11 to 5. E. H. Post '30 was the high scorer with five goals. A. J. Penney '30 accounted for three of Oregon's scores.

NO. CAROLINA TRACK TEAM WINS

Good Competition in Most Events—Hamm Is High Scorer of Meet

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD MEET STANDING

University North Carolina	40½
Georgia	28
Mississippi A. and M.	25
Tulane	22⅜
Auburn	22
Louisiana	17⅞
Tennessee	16½
North Carolina State	14
Georgia Technology	13
Alabama	9¾
Vanderbilt	7
Kentucky	6
Maryland	5
Duke	2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A driving rain that fell throughout the afternoon failed to dampen the ardor of the Southern Conference track athletes in the finals of the annual meet Saturday and the lads carried on heroically to the conclusion.

No records were broken in any event, but times were remarkable in view of the handicap conditions under which the contestants struggled.

University of North Carolina took only one first place, but piled up a huge total of secondary points to win the meet and displace Louisiana, champions for the last two years. The Tar Heels placed in every event except the jumps and javelin. University of Georgia was the big surprise of the meet in gaining second place. Although no team won over two first places, the Georgians came closest by winning two firsts and dividing a first place with Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Aggies showed some of their old-time form by placing third in the meet.

E. B. Hamm '30 of Georgia School of Technology was the individual high scorer, with 10 points. The world champion running broad jumper splashed through the 100-yard dash to beat a good field and then won his specialty with ease.

Kankakee Anderson '30 of Georgia, javelin champion for two years, was displaced in this event by V. C. Haynes '32 of Tulane. Haynes was not the only sophomore to stand out, as C. M. Farmer '32 of University of North Carolina ran a fast 220, and second-year men were prominent throughout the list.

Vanderbilt, which has held a monopoly on the relay race for years, won in 3m. 24.6s. in the mile relay, just a half second slower than their record established in 1926. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia Tech.; H. B. Smith Jr. '32, Alabama, second; C. M. Farmer '32, North Carolina, third; B. M. Leigh '32, Mississippi A. & M., fourth; L. P. Brown '30, Louisiana, fifth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by C. M. Farmer '32, North Carolina; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky, second; H. B. Smith Jr. '32, Alabama, third; B. M. Leigh '32, Mississippi A. & M., fourth; H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane, fifth. Time—21.7s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. F. Ottinger '30, North Carolina State; A. G. Klamke '31, Louisiana, second; K. A. Gay '31, North Carolina, third; J. C. Waits '31, Mississippi A. & M., fourth; P. N. Hug '31, Tennessee, fifth. Time—50.1s.

880-Yard Run—Won by G. H. McGinn '32, North Carolina State; U. T. Linzey '30, Maryland, second; Minor Barkley '30, North Carolina, third; W. H. Thomasson '30, Kentucky, fourth; K. B. Davis '31, Mississippi A. & M., fifth. Time—1m. 58.2s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. A. Young '30, Georgia; Minor Barkley '30, North Carolina, second; J. M. Wells '32, Tulane, third; H. A. Ricks '32, North Carolina State, fourth; C. B. Phoenix '32, North Carolina, fifth. Time—4m. 25s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by G. T. Stewart '30, Tennessee; M. P. McReynolds '30, Mississippi A. & M., second; C. R. Baucom '31, North Carolina, third; W. G. Lowery '30, North Carolina, fourth; O. L. Wright '31, Louisiana, fifth. Time—9m. 56.5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. G. de Coligny '32, Tulane; J. W. Maddox '32, Georgia, second; C. H. Ford '32, Tulane, third; W. C. Freeman '31, Duke, fourth; W. A. Perry '30, North Carolina, fifth. Time—15.1s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. W. Maddox '32, Georgia; F. W. Slusser '32, North Carolina, second; C. S. de Coligny '32, Tulane, third; C. H. Ford '32, Tulane, fourth; W. J. Kinnamon '30, Maryland, fifth. Time—24.7s.

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by Vanderbilt (C. E. Pickering '31, G. M. Woodward '32, J. A. Kennedy '31, and E. V. Catoe Jr. '31); North Carolina, second; Mississippi A. & M., third; North Carolina State, fourth; Louisiana, fifth. Time—3m. 24.6s.

Running High Jump—Won by J. R. Stewart '32, Auburn; S. A. Sanford '31, Georgia, and M. Miller '32, Louisiana, tied for second and third; fourth and fifth, C. Lee Greenblott '32, Tennessee, and T. C. Reeves '32, Mississippi A. & M., tied for fourth and fifth. Height—6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia Technology; S. S. Bowman '32, Louisiana, second; E. D. Graydon '32, Georgia Technology, third; J. E. Griggs '31, Alabama, fourth; E. E. Corbitt '31, Tennessee, fifth. Distance—23ft. 8¼in.

Pole Vault—M. B. Dickens '31, Georgia, and P. A. Frederic '30, Mississippi A. & M., tied for first; J. H. Hughes '31, Auburn, third; J. S. Causey '31, Alabama; D. G. Bradshaw '31, Alabama; W. H. Yawn '32, Louisiana; V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane; B. D. Arnold '31, R. J. Ruble '31, W. H. Dry '30 and Smith, all of North Carolina University, tied for fourth and fifth. Height—11ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. A. Cox '32, Mississippi A. & M.; H. M. Hickman '32, Tennessee, second; W. R. Coleman '31, Auburn, third; Kankakee Anderson '30, Georgia, fourth; F. A. Adkins '30, North Carolina, fifth. Distance—42ft. 11½in.

Discus Throw—Won by W. R. Coleman '31, Auburn; P. D. Heydrick '32, Tennessee, second; T. R. Brown '32, North Carolina, third; E. P. Dameron '31, North Carolina, fourth; E. E. Gibson '30, Vanderbilt, fifth. Distance—129ft. 2½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane; Kankakee Anderson '30, Georgia, second; J. E. Songy '31, Louisiana, third; S. P. Robinson '30, Auburn, fourth; M. L. Peterson '31, Vanderbilt, fifth. Distance—168ft. 9in.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

West Point 2304, Norwich 2144.
Annapolis 2301, Quantico 2298.

France Defeats England by 8 to 7

PARIS (AP)—France defeated England, 8 matches to 7, in their two-day intercountry tennis tournament concluded Sunday.

France had taken five of the first nine matches Saturday and broke even in six matches Sunday to retain its advantage of one match.

Jean Borotra, the "bounding Basque," defeated H. W. Austin of England, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5, and Jacques Brugnon conquered H. G. N. Lee. 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, but the British evened the singles score when J. C. Gregory defeated Pierre Landry 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, and Nigel Sharpe turned back Antoine Gentien, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

The two doubles matches were evenly divided but French fans looked on in amazement as Cochet and Brugnon were defeated by Gregory and I. G. Collins, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5. Cochet and Brugnon, who are to play the doubles for France in the Davis Cup challenge round, thus met with their second defeat in as many days, Austin and William T. Tilden 2d having beaten them Saturday, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the other doubles match Sunday François Blanchy and Roger Guillemaut defeated A. L. Kingscote and M. J. G. Ritchie, 6—1, 6—3.

Despite the whole-hearted and formidable assistance of Tilden, England was able to gain only the short end of a 5-to-4 score in nine matches of an intercountry tennis tournament with France.

Tilden paired with Austin in the featured doubles match of the series and was the strongest player on the courts in beating Cochet and Brugnon, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Tilden never lost on his service and played as brilliantly as in the heyday of his career. Cochet also was superb.

Collins and Gregory defeated Borotra and Rene de Buzelet, 6—2, 7—5, and in two singles Austin defeated Brugnon, 8—6, 6—2 and Sharpe beat Pierre Landry 6—4, 6—3.

For the French, Borotra turned in a singles victory over H. G. N. Lee, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4 and De Buzelet defeated Gregory 6—3, 8—6. Antoine Gentien beat Collins 8—6, 6—3. Two French veterans outscored their British rivals, Roger Guillemaunt forcing out M. J. G. Ritchie, 12—10, 6—4, while François Blanchy, champion of France in the olden days, won the contest for veterans over 40 years old from A. L. Kingscote 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 4, Syracuse 0.
Crescent A. C. 4, Mount Washington 3.
Harvard 15, Williams 3.
Illinois 5, Michigan 2.
Iowa 4, Carleton 1.
Johns Hopkins 3, St. John's 2.
Montclair A. C. 6, C. C. N. Y. 4.
N. Y. U. 5, Lehigh 3.
Pennsylvania 4, Penn State 3.
Rutgers 5, Princeton 1.
Stevens 8, Brown 1.
Swarthmore 11, Lafayette 3.
West Point 15, Colgate 4.
Yale 15, Dartmouth 12.

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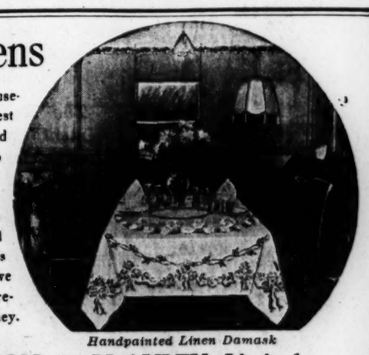
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New England Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament Begins—National League Baseball

NEW ENGLAND TENNIS STARTS

Two Boston University Students Advance to the Second Round

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Play got under way in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association's annual tournament, being held at the Longwood Cricket Club, here this morning. Rain fell and drove some of the players off the clay courts to the covered courts and then let up enough for them to resume play outdoors. One Wesleyan University student, two from Boston University and one from Dartmouth College advanced to the second round in the early matches, and advanced in straight sets, although J. W. Owen '31 of Wesleyan University had to play 23 games to defeat Daniel Dewey '32 of Williams College at 8—6, 6—3.

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31 of Dartmouth College advanced easily by defeating Trinity College's No. 1 man, Martini. The score was 6—1, 6—0.

Alfred Andrews '30 and Norman Smith 1L of Boston University advanced. Andrews defeated G. Johnson '30 of Colby College, 6—0, 6—1, while Robert Allen Jr. '31 of Colby after losing the first set at 6—1, forced Smith to extra games to win the last set at 7—5.

At the annual meeting, held at the Hotel Lenox, Johnson of Dartmouth was elected president for 1930; Samuel P. Hayes '30 of Amherst, vice-president, and H. Sheldon Smith '31 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, secretary-treasurer. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

J. W. Owen '31, Wesleyan University, defeated Daniel Dewey '32, Williams College, 8—6, 6—3.

Alfred Andrews, Boston University, defeated G. Johnson '30, Colby College, 6—0, 6—1.

Norman Smith 1L, Boston University, defeated Robert Allen Jr. '31, Colby College, 6—1, 7—5.

Henry L. Johnson Jr. '31, Dartmouth College, defeated Martini, Trinity College, 6—1, 6—0.

Davis Cup Team in a Clean Sweep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United States Davis Cup team made a clean sweep of its first round tie with Canada in the American Zone series for 1930, on Saturday, when John H. Doeg, substituting for George M. Lott Jr., reversed the result of the Canadian championship last year, by defeating Dr. John A. Wright Jr., the winner on that occasion, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; while Wilmer L. Allison Jr., replacing his doubles partner, John W. Van Ryn, also scored a reversal to the North and South victory of Marcel Rainville, by defeating him in turn, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

The team is now on its way to Washington, where it will encounter the Mexican team at the Chevy Chase Club in the final American zone round, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, the winning team going to Europe to play the winner of the European one, and if successful, to encounter France in the challenge round.

Superior Play

In both the matches on Saturday the play was far superior to the performances of the preceding day. Doeg was playing brilliantly, literally driving Wright off the court with the power of his smashes, though sometimes he was inclined to overplay the back line in his wallops. Allison also was utilizing his strength on the volley with great effect, while both of the Canadian stars were also in better play, as if relieved from the strain of trying to win the tie.

This is the first time that Doeg has been a player on the Davis Cup team, and the big youth was visibly elated at the opportunity. He galloped through the first two games with ease, and then used his service to take the next, in spite of two double faults. The next four games were divided on service, and then Doeg won the set with a love game off the service of the Canadian, 6—2. In the second set he had to win it twice, when he ran up a lead of 3—0, and then led at 5—3 on service victories for each. A ball called good by the linesman apparently gave him the set, but later the latter corrected himself, without any questioning of the decision by Wright, and the score was called deuce. But Doeg went ahead to win the game a few rallies later, unperturbed by the incident.

Both were now playing at the top of their games, and the rallies and brilliant recoveries were closely fought. But Doeg was still superior, and after Wright had won his first two service games to lead at 2—1, Doeg broke loose with his most devastating volleys and services, and ran out the set and match with five straight games.

Rainville Shows Battle

Allison was playing perfect tennis right from the opening rally of his match with Rainville, and took two love games with his volleys before Rainville could settle down. But the little Canadian suddenly started to battle, and took his next two service games. But Allison hit his stride after that, and ran out the set with the loss of only 12 points. The second set was also closely fought, with Rainville capturing two games, only to be overwhelmed by the drives and wallops of the Texan.

The final set was also apparently settling down to be similar, when suddenly Rainville, trailing at 1—4, electrified the crowd by adopting attacking tactics himself, and ran four games in a row, forcing Allison into many errors, to lead at 5—4, and to get within two points of set, at 30-all, on the service of Allison. But the latter used his service so well in the next two rallies that he captured the game, and then playing his most crafty game, took the next two games for the set and match, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5. The summary:

DAVIS CUP TIE—UNITED STATES AGAINST CANADA—Singles

John H. Doeg, United States, defeated Dr. John A. Wright Jr., Canada, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., United States, defeated Marcel Rainville, Canada, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Albright 19, Penn M. C. 0.
Alumni 5, Pratt 4.
Annapolis 5, Georgetown 3.
Armour 15, Chicago Y. M. C. A. 3.
Augsburg 11, St. John's 7.
Boston 13, Springfield 6.
Colgate 6, Union 4.
Colgate 6, Hamilton 4.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Trinity 3.
Drexel 8, Penn A. C. 7.
Duke 15, North Carolina 2.
Harvard 2, Dartmouth 1.
Holy Cross 8, N. Y. U. 3.
Indiana 10, Ohio State 5.
Iowa 4, Carleton 1.
Juniata 5, Susquehanna 4.
Kansas State 16, Iowa State 1.
Lehigh 8, Lafayette 6.
Manhattan 11, Columbia 5.
Mansfield 5, East Stroudsburg 5.
Mass Aggies 2, Worcester P. I. 0.
Middlebury 11, Northeastern 6.
Muhlenberg 3, Gettysburg 0.
New Hampshire 7, Clark 1.
Pennsylvania 7, Princeton 5.
Penn State 9, St. Vincent 2.
Providence 5, Brown 4.
Purdue 7, Minnesota 1.
R. I. State 8, Conn. Aggies 1.
Rochester 8, R. P. I. 5.
Swarthmore 13, Haverford 2.
Syracuse 3, Amherst 0.
Temple 12, Delaware 3.
Vermont 6, Clarkson 3.
Villanova 8, Boston College 7.
West Point 7, Fordham 3.
Wesleyan 2, Williams 1.
Wisconsin 7, Chicago 0.
Yale 5, Cornell 3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Amherst 8, Wesleyan 1.
Boston 6, Tufts 3.
Bucknell 3, Susquehanna 3.
Chicago 8, Iowa 1.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Villanova 1.
Dartmouth 5, Lehigh 4.
Illinois 8, Ohio State 1.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Haverford 6, Penn M. C. 0.
Lafayette 6, Annapolis 3.
Manhattan 3, Cooper Union 3.
Michigan 6, Minnesota 3.
Penn State 5, Gettysburg 2.
Pittsburgh 5, West Point 4.
Rensselaer P. I. 5, Trinity 2.
Swarthmore 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Williams 9, M. I. T. 0.
Worcester P. I. 7, Boston College 0.
Yale 6, Princeton 3.

TILDEN AND COEN WIN

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—W. T. Tilden 2d and Wilbur F. Coen started the ball rolling for the Americans engaged in the French hard-court tennis championships today, reaching the third round in men's doubles at the expense of Pierre Albarran and Alain Gerbault, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3. Gerbault is rated more as a one-man circumnavigator of the globe than he is as a tennis player.

SPAIN ADVANCES

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—Spain eliminated Jugoslavia in the third round of Davis Cup play Sunday, 3 to 0. After taking the first two singles matches Saturday, Spain clinched the tie when Maier and Tejada defeated Radovic and Kukujevic of Jugoslavia, 6—0, 5—7, 8—10, 6—4, 6—0.

LYNCH WINS SCHOLASTIC TITLE

Joseph P. Lynch of the Jamaica Plain High School won the New England Interscholastic golf championship over the Unicorn course, Stoneham, Mass., Saturday, with a card of 156 for the 36 holes of medal play.

BROOKLYN IN FIRST PLACE

Club Shows Strength and Takes Four of Last Six Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	16	12	.571
New York	15	12	.556
St. Louis	16	13	.552
Chicago	17	14	.549
Pittsburgh	14	12	.538
Boston	12	15	.444
Cincinnati	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	8	17	.320

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, New York 3 (10 innings), first game. Boston 4, New York 3, second game.
Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago-St. Louis (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 4, New York 1, first game. New York 3, Boston 2 (11 innings), second game.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 6, first game. St. Louis 8, Chicago 2, second game.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 0, first game.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 5, second game.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.

By taking four of their six games played during the past seven days, the Brooklyn Robins have moved up into first place in the National League race. Brame held the Robins in check to defeat them and give Pittsburgh a victory on Monday, but the leaders moved on to Cincinnati and defeated the Reds on Wednesday. Vance stepped in and also defeated the Reds, two days later. Manager Robinson finished the week-end by taking a double-header from the Phillies. Philadelphia took the first game of the series on Saturday.

In the games that they have won, the Robins have shown plenty of strength in all departments, and although they are not expected to remain in the position they now hold, the club should keep near the top at all times. In four winning contests, Brooklyn players made 50 hits, while holding opponents to 33. Their pitching has been about the best in the league during the past week, with the club producing the hits in fine shape. Vance especially has shown to be a tower of strength while in the box, and promises to win many ball games this season if backed with a few hits.

Giants Not Hitting

In second place are the New York Giants, at present in a temporary batting slump. They spent the week by winning only two games of the seven played, which, if continued, will not even keep them in the first division. The week-end was spent in a rather disappointing way from a New York standpoint. In four games played with the Boston Braves, the Giants could win only one and that in 11 innings. Their pitchers were unable to hold the Boston batters. There are still two games remaining in the series and it may be that this last win has started Manager McGraw's men off again on another winning streak.

Four games won in the last five played is the record of the St. Louis Cardinals, who are now right in back of the Giants in third place. Manager Street had his players hitting right from the start of the season, but could not seem to find the pitching. That department has been coming along gradually, however, and has had much to do with the club's present position. If the batters continue to get the proper support from the box, the Cardinals will remain near the top.

The Chicago Cubs went from second to fourth place in the last week. Their hitting has been as good as can be expected, but the pitching has been a disappointment to Manager McCarthy. Hornsby is still out of the lineup and, according to latest reports, will be for some time. The added punch at the plate that the veteran second baseman would give, is greatly missed. In the last seven days, Chicago pitchers have allowed opponents 75 hits, about twice as many as they should have given. All these things help to pull down a championship ball club, but will not keep it out of the race entirely. When the pitching comes back to its proper form, the Cubs will climb right back into the race for top honors.

Pirate Veterans Out

Pittsburgh is still at the head of the second division. The club has greatly missed the presence of three of its leading players. The Waner brothers and Traynor are still missing from the lineup and without these three stars, the Pirates cannot, and are not, expected to get very far. The punch at the plate must be strengthened before the club gets back into the pennant race.

The Boston Braves seem to have left their slump behind, when they took three of the four games played with the Giants on Saturday and Sunday. Manager McKechnie has been given some fine pitching together with timely batting. The hitting of Berger, Boston's recruit outfielder, has shown more brilliantly than ever. In the two games played on Saturday, he practically won both of them by hitting three home runs, two in the first and one in the second. The Braves are now tied with the Reds.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia are at present in a slump. In each case it seems to be the same reason, the pitching. Both clubs have been hitting well at times, but do not get the proper support from the box. And until they do, they will stay out of the National League race.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	21	10	.677
New Orleans	21	10	.677
Birmingham	15	14	.517
Chattanooga	16	18	.471
Little Rock	15	18	.455
Mobile	14	19	.424
Atlanta	12	18	.400
Nashville	13	20	.394

RESULTS SATURDAY

New Orleans 3, Nashville 2.
New Orleans 6, Nashville 2.
Mobile 9, Chattanooga 8.
Chattanooga 5, Mobile 2.
Little Rock-Atlanta (rain).
Memphis-Birmingham (wet grounds).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Nashville 4, Mobile 1.
New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 5.
Atlanta at Memphis (rain).
Birmingham at Little Rock (rain).

TULANE RETAINS NET TITLES

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, successfully defended his title Saturday, defeating Donald Cram, Vanderbilt, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0, to win the singles in the Southern Conference tennis tournament. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, defending doubles champions, easily defeated Cram and John Thomas, Vanderbilt, to enter the doubles final. The score was 6—4, 6—3, two out of three winning sets being agreed upon. In the other doubles final, Gus Feuer and Lawrence Salley, Florida, met stiff competition in Hinkey Hendlin and Philip Liskin, North Carolina, but won, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Sutter won the right to meet Cram in the final by defeating Feuer in the semi-finals, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Cram, 1928 champion, entered the final by defeating Bayon.

ENTERPRISE WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—The potential America's Cup defense yacht Enterprise defeated both the Resolute and Vanitie in a trial race off here Saturday. The race was over a course of about 22 miles with a fresh breeze blowing, and the Enterprise finished about 8½ minutes ahead of the 1920 cup defender Resolute and about 10 minutes in front of the Vanitie.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Dartmouth 6, Holy Cross 3.
Georgetown 7, Williams 2.
Harvard 6, Dartmouth 3.
Illinois 12½, Chicago 5½.
Lafayette 5, West Point 4.
Pennsylvania 6, Brown 3.
Princeton 5, Brown 4.
Princeton 7, Williams 2.
Yale 6, Georgetown 3.
Yale 5, Pennsylvania 4.

PLECI DEFEATS GRAU FOR TITLE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Isaias Pleci has been declared Argentine chess champion, defeating Roberto Grau, former champion. Pleci won four matches, Grau won two, and two were drawn.

W. G. BROWNLOW HAS RECORD CARD

SUNNINGDALE, Eng. (AP)—The Hon. W. G. Brownlow, son of Lord Lurgan, today scored 69, a record for the reconstructed Sunningdale course, in the first half of a 36-hole medal competition for a vase offered by a London golf magazine. Several Walker Cup players, including Bobby Jones, engaged in the competition. Jones was accompanied on his morning round by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince George, but not even the presence in his gallery of the four sons of the King could enable him to keep pace with Brownlow and he returned a card of 75.

After going out in a highly creditable figure—35, the American captain made two errors on the first three holes coming home, cutting a brassie shot at the tenth and over approaching at the twelfth where he also missed his first putt on the round. He was even 4s for 13 holes, but finished with a 6 at the seventeenth and three putts on the home hole. He started out with only three princes in his gallery but before he finished the Prince of Wales and two brothers were joined by the other brother, the Duke of York.

Dr. O. F. Willing, another Walker Cup player, had a 72 which led the field until the record smashing 69 came in. The Prince of Wales congratulated the Portland (Ore.) player and asked him how he did it. His Royal Highness turned then to Dr. Willing's partner and asked his score. When the reply was "91," the Prince said, "that is more like my golf."

George J. Voigt also returned a card of 72 and George Von Elm had 73. Rex Hartley, R. H. Oppenheimer, N. C. Eelway each had scores of 73 and Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur champion, 76. Douglas Fairbanks had 84.

YALE AND PENN WIN IN EASTERN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A four-run rally in the fifth inning brought victory to Yale's varsity nine against Cornell University by a score of 5 to 3 here Saturday in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. The victory has placed the Eli in a position to tie Dartmouth College for first place by defeating the Green in Hanover, N. H., today.

Cornell scored in the first inning, when A. H. LaFrance '30 singled with E. E. Maiorana '31 on second. Yale tied in the third when A. J. Booth Jr. '32 walked, stole second and scored on a single by J. M. Walker '31. Walker featured at bat with two singles and a home run, his single scoring Booth and his home run bringing in J. J. Quinn '31 ahead of him. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	x	5	9	1
Cornell	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Rudd and Aldrich for Yale; Lewis and Heye for Cornell. Umpires—Stark and Kelleher. Time—1h. 54m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Although the Princeton varsity nine scored four runs in the first inning it failed to hold University of Pennsylvania here Saturday and the latter won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game by a score of 7 to 5. It was the fifth successive defeat for the Tigers in the league.

The Tigers secured their runs on two hits and two errors, but the Red and Blue scored two runs in the second inning and three more in the third to lead, 5 to 4. Penn added two more, one in the fifth and one in the eighth. Princeton staged a rally with two out in the ninth and scored one run on three hits. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	12	2
Princeton	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	4

Batteries—Masters and Caniglia for Pennsylvania; Moles, Bowman and Carter for Princeton. Losing pitcher—Moles. Umpires—McDevitt and Fitzsimmons. Time—2h. 28m.

BREAKS RECORD IN 50,000-METER WALK

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Sieman of Toronto won the United States Amateur Athletic Union 50,000-meter walking championship Saturday and broke the national record for the distance.

Sieman, covering the distance in 4h. 47m. 48s., shaved more than four minutes off the record of 4h. 52m. 6s., set at Philadelphia last year by Mack Weiss of the Newark A. C. Weiss was entered in Saturday's event, but he was forced to drop out after 24 miles.

Sieman finished approximately a mile and a half ahead of Harry L. Clark of Boston, whose time was 5h. 1m. 14s. The next eight finishers, with their times, were:

	h.	m.	s
3—Charles Eschenbach, N. Y. A. C.	5	12	18
4—S. J. Goodsell, Toronto	5	15	26
5—Anthony K. Podbielski, unatt.	5	16	26
6—Morris Davis, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	5	19	21
7—Robert Jacoby, Brklyn Harriers	5	20	37
8—Frank Vasilopolos, unattached	5	22	58
9—H. Hopson, Toronto	5	24	59
10—Rudolph Hantke, Ger.-Amer. A.C.	5	27	43

The team championship went to the Central Y. M. C. A. Walker's Club of Toronto, of which all the Canadians entered are members. The course was five times around Central Park.

MRS. GAUT WINS EASILY

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—Mrs. David Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., won her fourth women's southern golf championship here at the Sedgefield Country Club Saturday with a one-sided victory over Miss Anne Kennedy of Tulsa, Okla., 8 and 7.

OVER the NET

JAPAN, after winning the first three matches in second round Davis Cup play against India, played off the two remaining singles and thus scored a clean sweep. Hyotaro Satoh defeated Mohan of India in one of the singles at 10—8, 6—1, 6—2. Yoshiro Ohta won from Hira Lal Soni in the other, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

After Australia had won the first three matches to clinch the series with Ireland in second round Davis Cup competition, G. Lyttleton Rogers of Ireland scored a victory over Jack Crawford at 6—3, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Annapolis 88, Georgetown 38.
Cooper Union 41, Stevens 40.
Grinnell 81, Washington 50.
Harvard 89 2-3, Dartmouth 45 1-3.
Haverford 62 1-6, Swarthmore 61 5-6.
Holy Cross 84, Boston College 51.
Kansas 67, Missouri 64.
Lafayette 79 2-3, Lehigh 46 1-3.
Lake Forest 75, Wheaton 51.
Michigan 96 1-3, Minnesota 38 2-3.
New Hampshire 76, M. I. T. 59.
N. Y. U. 87 5-12, Rutgers 38 7-12.
Syracuse 74½, Columbia 56½.
Temple 84, St. Joseph's 42.
Tufts 74, Boston 61.
Union 92, Rensselaer P. I. 34.
Wesleyan 69, Brown 66.
West Point 87½, Colgate 43½.
Yale 80, Princeton 55.

HOLLAND WINS FROM FINLAND

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Holland eliminated Finland in Davis Cup play Sunday, 4 matches to 1, and will meet Czechoslovakia in the next round. In the deciding singles match Hans Timmer of Holland defeated A. Grahn, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. In the concluding match A. Diemer Kool of Holland defeated J. G. Rotenfeld, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0. After splitting the opening pair of singles Friday, Timmer and Kool, of Holland, came back Saturday to win the doubles match in convincing fashion from a Grahn and J. Granholm, Finland, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS VICTOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup team eliminated Denmark in the third round Sunday, 3 matches to 2. Trailing by 2 matches to 1, Czechoslovakia won both of the concluding singles matches to advance to the fourth round. Roderich Menzel, first ranking Czechoslovakian player, defeated Einer Ulrich, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1, and Jan Kozeluh, brother of the famous professional, defeated Eric Worm of Denmark, 7—5, 6—2, 10—8.

PURDUE WINS, 7 TO 1, AND EVENS SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Purdue University defeated University of Minnesota, 7 to 1, here Saturday to gain an even break in a two-game Intercollegiate Conference Baseball series.

Every one of Purdue's nine hits aided in the scoring. M. L. Mills '31 and Capt. E. F. Caraway '30, led the assault with two hits each, the latter driving in three runs. G. R. Weaver '32, Purdue's second baseman, hit a home run in the eighth inning after victory was assured.

Minnesota's tally was obtained in the fifth inning when L. C. Timm '31, hit one of the offerings of Pitcher T. D. Cox '30 for a home run. Cox scattered the Gophers' seven hits well, only one man, excepting Timm, gaining second base.

Cox and Minnesota's pitcher, W. T. Mattson '32 and Gregg Andrews '32, who pitched the last inning, granted no bases on balls. Mattson tallied 11 strikeouts, and Cox four, but the former contributed to his defeat by hitting M. N. Snodgrass '30, and throwing an inopportune wild pitch. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	7	9	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1

AUSTRIA DEFEATS NORWAY

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Austria advanced in Davis Cup play Saturday, eliminating Norway by winning the doubles match. The Austrian won the first two singles Friday. In Saturday's play F. Matejka and H. Artens, of Austria, defeated Christoffersen and Jacob Neilson, of Norway, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

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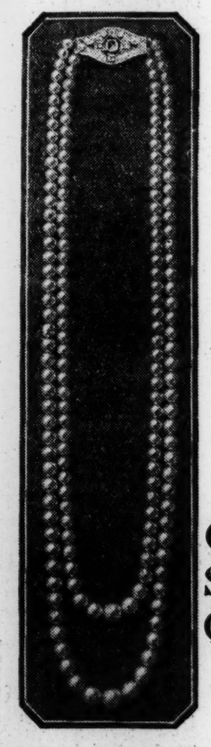

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Judge Commonsense Discloses Liquor as Master Criminal Controlling Deluded Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

of slaying in which he had indulged."

Judge Commonsense turned to the prisoner.

"Dash, why did you shoot those people?"

"I had a grudge against them," confessed the prisoner.

"Ah!" exclaimed the judge, "and were these the only people toward whom you ever felt a grudge?"

"No, Your Honor."

"You didn't shoot down the others, did you?"

"No."

"Did anyone suggest to you that you ought to get even with these people, or offer you any inducement to do away with them?"

"No, Judge, I can't say they did."

"What, then, impelled you to do this thing?"

Wanted "to Get Even"

"Well, I got out of jail two weeks ago, pretty sore at everybody who had had a hand in sending me up. I started drinking, and the more I drank the madder I got. First I thought I'd do something to get even. Then I drank some more and began to brag about doing it. After I'd drunk a lot the thought of shooting 'em kept growing and growing and finally I lost my head. I don't know what I did after that."

"Very well," said Judge Commonsense, "that will do." I shall hold you for trial, of course, Dash. Next case."

The second case was that of a man of 59, a successful attorney and former judge, charged with stabbing and mortally wounding a woman. He was docketed as John W. Cipher. There had been only one witness, said the sheriff. This witness testified that former Judge Cipher met the victim of the stabbing on the porch of her apartment. There was a scuffle, a scream, and the woman dropped unconscious. The witness, the first person to reach the former judge, found him standing stupefied with a long knife in his hand.

"Cipher," said the magistrate, "will you tell how this took place?"

"Well, Judge," answered the prisoner, "I had been to a football game during the day and drinking heavily. Later in the day I drank more with friends. I remember nothing about the crime except that I seem to recall having an encounter with a number of people somewhere. There are two doctors here who have examined me. I guess they can tell you more about it than I can."

Finer Sensibilities Stifled

"And what can you tell me about this man, doctor?" asked Judge Commonsense, turning to one of the physicians.

"My observation has convinced me, Judge," said the one addressed, "that former Judge Cipher is a 'chronic alcoholic' and I am of the opinion that he was 'clinically insane' on the night he did the stabbing."

"And your opinion?" he asked of the other physician.

"Your honor," said he, "I believe him to be a man whose finer sensibilities and instincts have been stifled by liquor."

Judge Commonsense remanded the prisoner to jail to await trial.

The third case involved the robbing of a filling station, the prisoner charged with the crime giving his name as Thomas H. Zero.

"Zero," said the magistrate, "do you care to tell how this crime occurred?"

"Your honor," said Zero, "I wish to plead drunkenness in this case. I had been drinking and don't remember a thing about it."

"And do you expect this Court to excuse you for robbery merely because you were drunk?"

"Your honor," objected the prisoner, "I admit I was guilty of drunkenness, but it doesn't seem right to punish me for a robbery when I was not in a condition to be responsible for my acts."

"Young man" said the Judge severely, "your being drunk may explain the crime but it does not excuse it, neither does it relieve you of the responsibility for your acts. I order you held for trial in the Distirct Court. Next case."

Did Not Think of Consequences

Here an officer brought forward Peter F. Blank, a young salesman, who confessed to having set fire to two buildings and two automobiles, on the same night.

"Blank," said the Judge, "how did you come to set those fires? Did you expect to gain something by it?"

"No, judge," replied the young man sheepishly. "I just got to thinking it would be fun to watch a fire. I never thought of the consequences."

"Did anyone suggest to you that setting a fire would be rare sport, or suggest any particular building as an easy place to start one?"

"No, judge, I guess not. I went to a party that night and had a lot to drink. It seemed like the liquor cast some sort of spell over me. All I thought about was getting those fires started and then watching the firemen fight them."

"Ever have any such thoughts when you are sober?"

"Well, perhaps. But I know better than to try to put such thoughts into action when I am sober. It was the drink that made me reckless enough to do it."

"Very well," said the judge, "I want to think about your case a while. Next case."

Alias in Court Again

Officers then brought in Charles J. Alias, a confessed forger with a long prison record. Curious to know why Alias, who at different times had shown considerable promise, should have persisted in ruining what might have been a worth-while career, by a long series of easily detected crimes, Judge Commonsense addressed him sympathetically.

"Alias, a man in your place must be prey to many regrets. Do you think they would keep you straight if you had another chance?"

"Regrets" echoed the prisoner. "What's the use? Another chance? Not one in a million that I would get it. If I got it what would I do with it? I have had every chance in the world. People have been pretty decent to me. They've given me chances. I've thrown them all away when I got drunk. I'd probably do the same if I had another chance."

"But you might start doing some useful work," suggested the judge.

"Yeah," said the prisoner bitterly, "I might. Some people will say I never worked. That isn't true. I have worked. I have had some good jobs. But the trouble was that whenever I'd drink, and that was often, I'd begin shoving checks—always small ones. I'd been drinking a quart and a half of whisky a day when I did this job. Just a drunken boob passing small checks. No need for me to start again, Judge, the first time I got drinking my good resolutions would disappear."

Sadly shaking his head, the magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail to await trial, and looked at his docket again.

Another Automobile Crash

Supported by two officers, Harry H. Naught, badly injured in an automobile crash in which his reckless driving had resulted in fatal injuries to two schoolgirls, was brought forward. He refused to answer questions, but county officers testified that Naught had been intoxicated at the time of the accident and that a bottle of whisky, partly consumed, was found in his wrecked car.

"This case," commented the Judge, "reminds me of a similar one in Massachusetts of which I have been reading. A young man of reputedly good character was driving down a main thoroughfare with two companions, all of whom had been drinking. Driving erratically, he struck and fatally injured a woman. He was arrested on four charges, of which manslaughter was the first. The Massachusetts judge, commenting on the case, said: 'It is clear to me that without criminal intent, but solely because he was temporarily unsteady and reckless as the result of drinking, he committed the deed. Liquor was the real culprit.'

"Naught," continued Judge Commonsense, "your drinking will not excuse you. I shall hold you for the grand jury. I only wish I might hold the chief culprit also."

As the court room slowly cleared there were whispers of "Chief culprit? Whom did he mean by the chief culprit?"

Liquor the Accessory

There was no doubt in the Magistrate's thought, however. As he sat there thinking back over his long years on the magistrate's bench it was more forcefully evident to him than ever before how large a percentage of the crimes and misdemeanors he had investigated had their inception in the distorted fancies, the aroused passions and loss of control engendered by alcoholic liquor.

He recalled a statement made by Joseph Morschauser, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, that about 50 per cent of the crimes of violence are caused by drinking intoxicating liquor. Reviewing his own experience, he recalled case after case involving murder, robbery, arson, manslaughter, bigamy, desertion, debauchery—almost every crime on the calendar—where Alcoholic Liquor had furnished the impulse, was the accessory before the fact.

Therefore Judge Commonsense reached a decision. Plainly, if Alcoholic Liquor was the master criminal he had found it to be, Alcoholic Liquor should be imprisoned, even as an individual would be imprisoned. He believed his record of cases would furnish sufficient evidence to insure an indictment from any clear-thinking grand jury.

Thus, later that day, Judge Commonsense might have been found closeted with the District Attorney, to whom he turned over the evidence of Alcoholic Liquor's criminal influence. And within the week District Attorney Hardfacts had obtained the indictment sought. From a mass of incriminating testimony he sifted out a few specific charges from which the grand jury returned an indictment in four counts. These alleged that Liquor had defrauded thousands of victims, disrupted homes and families, incited disturbances of the peace, and had been an accessory to manslaughter on the highways. The defendant eventually was arrested and his trial set for May 21.

Liquor Convicted of Crime and Disaster by Public Press

TEXAN HELD FOR STABBING COURT AID
Memory of Night Is Blank, Attorney Says From Cell In Austin.
WAS DRINKING, CLAIM
Jurist to Face Preliminary Hearing Today for Stenographer's Death.
SLAYER OF SISTER, WITNESS AGAINST HIM, GETS LIFE
Joseph L. Cather, 33, Pleads Guilty of First-Degree Murder in Drunken Shooting Six Weeks Ago
Whisky Found In Car Wreck
Passengers Quit Fourth Auto to Go Off Forest Avenue Bridge.
RUM-FOGGED JURIST CUTS GIRL TO DEATH
Former Appeals Court at Austin, Tex., Shoots to Learn of Crime.
FOOTBALL PARTY BLAMED
Intoxicated Night Riders Blamed for Burning Alive Of W... th to Halt Wedding
Drunk Plea Falls to Set Robber Free
Says He Can't Remember Holdup—Faces 5-to-40 Years.
FINDS ALCOHOL ALWAYS LINKED WITH DELIRIUM
Dutch Neurologist Issues Warning on Use of Exciting Fluid.
JURY CRITICIZED IN ACQUITTING DRUNKEN DRIVER
Plymouth County Panel Acquits in Five Out of Eight Cases
YOUTH STABBED TO DEATH IN ROW NEAR TATE'S GAP
Witnesses Say Theft Of Liquor Involved In Quarrel; Man Held
DEATH OF NOVELIST DUE TO ALCOHOLISM
BISHOP'S SON IS HELD AS SLAYER
Journalism Student Is Charged with Beating Aged Lodger to Death
RUNS AMUCK IN DRUNKEN FRENZY
COURT WILL JAIL DRUNK MOTORISTS
Judges Claim Fines Fail to Cut Down Practice.
GUILTY MUST SERVE OUT TIME
TWO MEN ARRESTED AS TIPSY DRIVERS
Cat, Strikes Rail Inter Man, Fracturing Skull
CHANGE IN RUM DEATH CASE FILED
Delinquency Accusation Brought Against Youth Who Sold Liquor
RUNS AMUCK AT POSTAL STATION
Employe Armed With Two Revolvers, Fires Shot
Threatens Driver With His Weapons, After Cab Ride
O'Brien, Crazed by Liquor, Captured in South End
ALCOHOLISM BLAMED FOR SOLDIER DEATH
Two Held After Fort Benning Private Dies at Drinking Bout.
ATTORNEY ON TRIAL FOR TIPSY DRIVING
Rum Squad Man Is Charged With Driving While Drunk
Drunken Man Kills Three; Revenge Believed Motive
Pilot and Student Fight in Plane; Killed in Crash
Dual-Control Ship Falls as Occupantts Struggle for Stick—Intoxication Charge Against Airm...
Liquor, Guilty of Manslaughter, Escapes—Dry Laws in Pursuit
Driver, Rendered Incompetent by Drink, Runs Down Woman and Is Jailed on Three Counts; But Judge Says Actual Criminal...
Stagg Is Killed As Rum Laden Auto Crashes
PHYSICIANS DECLARE TEXAS KILLER INSANE
Two Doctors Said Liquor Had Destroyed Finer Instinct of Ex-Judge on Trial
ADMITS HE SET FOUR WEST ROXBURY FIRES
Peter F. Hughes Arrested at Scene of One
Says Liquor Cast Spell on Him Causing Him to Start Blazes
NEWTON MAN DIES IN MOTOR CRASH
Allege Driver Operating While Under Influence of Liquor
REVENGE KILLER SPREADS DEATH
Three Men Fatally Shot in West Virginia Town
Women and Child Wounded by Released "Drunk"
HELD FOR USING RAZOR IN DRUNKEN BRAWL
INSANITY DUE TO DRINK IS MURDER DEFENSE OF JUDGE

A Sheaf of Headlines Gathered From Different Papers in Various Parts of the United States Reveals the Same Culprit in Many Cases—Intoxicating Liquor. In These Days When There Is So Much Misleading Propaganda Aimed to Divert Attention From the Real Culprit to Prohibition These Headlines Offer Evidence Worthy of Careful Consideration by Those Who Really Want to Know the Answer to the Question, "Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?" In These Examples the Responsibility Was So Clear-Cut That the Copy Editor Made It the Point of the Headlines. For Every One of These Examples There Are Thousands of Other Stories Which Will Trace the Cause Directly to Intoxicating Liquor Which Prohibition Seeks to Abolish.

MOVE TO TAKE BANKRUPTCIES OUT OF COURTS

Credit Men to Study Plan Further—Analysis of Installment Sales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Discussion of reform in bankruptcy proceedings which occupied an important part of the National Association of Credit Men's annual convention here May 12 to May 17 is to be continued throughout the summer by various groups, it was decided by the convention. A proposed revision of the Bankruptcy Act to place the administration in hands of creditors rather than with the courts is the main feature of the discussions.

Due consideration is to be given to the objections, practically the only ones expressed, which pointed out that measures applicable in large cities might not be workable for the small towns. The various phases of the plan to establish a federal bankruptcy commission to supervise and co-ordinate the whole field of administration are to be taken up by the divisions of the association and by other interested groups, after which the schedule is to be brought to a focus at a meeting of representatives of all interests.

Discussing the economic consequences of installment selling, Dr. Clyde William Phelps, head of the department of economics, University of Chattanooga, drew these conclusions:

"Installment selling is not the cause of prosperity nor the cause of depression. It is only a minor part of our marketing mechanism whose influence on prosperity, depression, credit, business and consumers has been enormously and tremendously exaggerated by its optimistic advocates and its pessimistic opponents.

"Installment selling as a method of financing sales is inherently neither good nor bad; it is just a tool to use or abuse. We shall rid it of its abuses and utilize it to promote the happiness and prosperity of this country, because our credit men will learn to handle it scientifically just like the older forms of credit they have learned so well to manage."

ALBERTA TO EXPORT ITS GAS TO MONTANA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta.—After extended negotiations, permission has been granted by the federal authorities for the export to Montana of part of the immense quantities of natural gas now going to waste in the Turner Valley in southern Alberta. It is clearly set forth in the recent ruling that this license to export applies only to waste gas that cannot be utilized in Canada.

This ruling will aid greatly in the development of the Turner Valley oil field, as it will open up a market for gas which has hitherto gone to waste. The Range Oil and Gas Company of Lethbridge and Calgary is now empowered to export surplus gas to the quantity of 70,000,000 cubic feet a day. It is probable that the surplus gas exported from Alberta will find a market in the smelter cities of Montana and in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Strong Drink Without Single Benefit, High School Boy Declares in Essay

Winner in Maine Contest Ridicules Attack on Law on Plea of Personal Liberty—Shows Great Benefits to Homes by Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GARDINER, Me.—The Christian Civic League of Maine recently conducted a state essay contest on "The Benefits of Prohibition." There were more than 1000 essays submitted, and the prize was awarded to George Hunt, a senior at Gardiner High School. He is an honor student, and is the leader of the Gardiner and Augusta Boys' Orchestra. The following is his essay, in part:

"In almost every paper we pick up, some Congressman or big business man says the Eighteenth Amendment takes away our personal liberty. Do they think the law against driving on the left-hand side of the road, or against murdering, or against theft, or against the importing of opium, takes away their liberty? No. They know it protects them. Then why does the Eighteenth Amendment take away their liberty any more than these other laws?

"I would ask those who are making this cry for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment if alcohol ever kept a man or boy from going bad, if it ever helped a man get a job, if it ever brought one ray of happiness to any home? Did it ever bring food to the hungry children or the drunkard? Did it ever bring prosperity to any nation? Strangely, we have not found one single benefit from strong drink.

"Since prohibition came there has been an enormous decrease in infant mortality. At the same time, there has been a decrease in the American death rate since prohibition. It is estimated that there is an annual saving of 279,000 people who would have died from alcohol, or would have been so weakened by it that they could not fight off other diseases. This means that there are 2,500,000 more people in the United States today than there would have been if prohibition had not come.

"Now let us see the benefits of prohibition in the home. Some 5,000,000 new homes have been built in the last eight years and a large per cent of them were built by working men to take the place of the dark, dirty flats and tenements in which they used to have to live on account of low wages, and the large amount of money that was spent for liquor.

"Whereas the workingmen's children were often undernourished and half-clothed, they are now as healthy and well clothed and as smart as any boys and girls. Today we have twice as many boys and girls in high school as we had before prohibition and four times as many in college.

"Hundreds of men used to crawl home pay-day night without a penny and without any food for the next week, having spent it all at the bar. I defy anyone to find one case of that in our country today. These men and a large per cent of our workingmen are now buying radios, washing machines, automobiles, and all the other conveniences which they need to make their homes happy.

"It is not these folks, this middle class, that want liquor back. They are too happy with their new place in the world to want to fall back to that old low level.

"Now, let us take the benefits of prohibition from the banking side. Contrast the days when the drunkard, penniless, would steal the children's savings for liquor, with our present days. Now we have 53,000,000 individual savings accounts; practically half the people in our country are saving. And these 53,000,000 people are putting aside surplus cash in American banks at the rate of $2,000,000,000 a year, which is exactly whtat some authorities say our drink bill was before prohibition.

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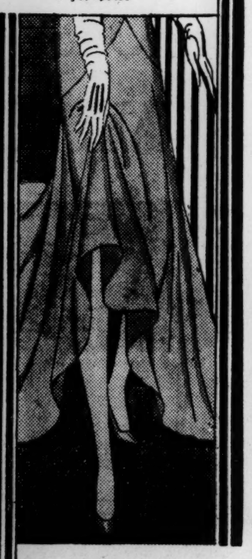

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THE HOME FORUM

What Is a Minor Poet?

WHAT is a minor poet? This is one of those questions which occasionally force themselves upon our notice, but are much more easily asked than answered. In fact, it does not take long to discover in regard to this particular question that there is no definitive answer. The very term "minor" is comparative, therefore relative, therefore incapable of any absolute definition. Minor means less or smaller, and nobody can draw a hard and fast line and say, "All poets above this line are greater, and all below are lesser poets." It is obvious that Homer was a greater poet than Horace and Shakespeare than Spenser; yet no one would call Spenser and Horace minor poets. Yet this example at once suggests that we are quibbling. Whatever the grammatical meaning of minor is, common sense tells us that the expression "minor poet" does convey some more definite notion than that of less than whatever poet may be deemed greater than the individual to whom the expression is applied.

And in point of fact we do not use the word minor in its literal sense in comparing one poet with another. We do not say Sidney was a minor poet than Spenser, though we say that he was a lesser or less great poet. We only use minor poet, not in specific comparisons, but in general descriptions of a class or of a poet as belonging to a class; and we cannot define the class with any precision. And yet when we call anyone a minor poet we think we know what we mean, and that person we are speaking to will also know what we mean. Though he may not agree with us. And I suppose in the vast majority of cases all competent judges would agree in their application of the term, —and yet here I am checked by a sudden doubt, which I trace to a remark of Mr. John Drinkwater in a recently published collection of essays by Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature called "The Eighteen-Seventies." Here is what he says: "No one has, I think, ever given a satisfactory explanation of what is meant by a 'minor poet,' and we are each of us apt to invest the term more or less vaguely with a meaning of our own." He goes on to give his own meaning which is just the opposite of "original." "A minor poet may be charmingly gifted, but he has no originality. On the other hand, an original poet, who need by no means be a great poet, may work within a very tiny compass.

"John Banister Tabb, for example, is an original poet, though no one would claim that he is a great one." Now John Banister Tabb, in case, dear reader, you do not know this already, was an American (Virginian) poet of the nineteenth century who wrote two or three little volumes of tiny and very often exquisite lyrics. A selection from these was made by Alice Meynell, that most fastidious but somewhat wayward critic, and herself certainly far too original a poet to be a minor poet according to Mr. Drinkwater's criterion. Now Tabb's poems are all very short, like Alice Meynell's too, and Mary Coleridge's, whom Mr. Drinkwater names in this same connection, as too original to be called minor. Yet I confess that it seems to me that one does want some specific name by which to distinguish poets who only produce as it were miniatures of poetry, however exquisite and lovely, from those who attempt larger themes and sweep the lyre with bolder hands. It is perhaps a pity that the word "epigram" has lost its old Greek meaning of a very brief poem such as might be inscribed on a gift or a votive offering, and now always conveys a sense of intentional and pointed wit, usually of a satirical kind. Otherwise we might call Mary Coleridge and J. B. Tabb and other writers of exquisite "short swallow flights of song," and of no longer poems, "Epigrammatists," without any more of a slur upon their art or their value than when we use the word "miniaturist" of Cooper or Cosway.

Here is one of Tabb's most characteristic "epigrams" in the original sense, not included, by the way, in Mrs. Meynell's selection:

THE HUMMING-BIRD

A flash of harmless lightning,
A mist of rainbow dyes,
The burnished sunbeams brightening,
From flower to flower he flies:
While wakes the nodding blossom,
But just too late to see
What lip hath touched her bosom
And drained her nectary.

Now I cannot help thinking that in the absence of any special term for writers such as these it is more sensible to call them minor poets, along with many others, no doubt, who have written much longer poems, but who have not arrived, by time's process of sifting, in the class of major or great poets; but who nevertheless have just a touch, here and there, of that "originality" of which Mr. Drinkwater speaks; and to use the convenient names "verse-writer," "versifier," and "poetaster," for those from whom we feel bound to withhold the title of poet altogether. To me I confess the term "minor poet" does connote the possession of some vein, though it may be a small one, of genuine poetry, of a genuine passion for beauty and an individual gift of expression. If the vein is rich and the ore brought to light in sufficient quantity, we call the man or woman a "great poet" or perhaps a "poet" sans phrase: if the vein is slight, or if, being rich, the output is scanty, the result is a "minor poet"—a very large class, I admit, and containing a variety of species, of whom the "epigrammatists" are only one.

All general terms when used take a certain color from their context: and the term "minor poet" is often, though not always, used in a tone of contempt. Thus that wittiest of rimesters, A. D. Godley:

When the endless minor poet in an
endless minor key
Gives the public his unnecessary
rimes.

I notice that the Cambridge History of English Literature in its chapter-headings invariably speaks of "lesser" dramatists, "lesser" poets, and so on. On the other hand Skeat in his great edition of Chaucer does not hesitate to speak of Chaucer's "minor" poems. There are many degrees of greatness in poems and poets, and it is not altogether true, though Horace said it:

"mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non di, non concessere
columnæ";—
But gods and men and booksellers
agree
To place their ban on middling
poetry.

Middling poetry, and minor poets, often have a considerable vogue and give much pleasure, not merely to the poets themselves, but to readers. And so much indeed Mr. Drinkwater admits when he says, "A minor poet may be charmingly gifted, but he has no originality." It is that last clause that I cannot quite swallow: for I still think many poets of originality are minor poets.

N. S.

Ceanothus

May has come to the California Coast Range. White clouds, shaded with violet are piled in the sky. Near-by hills and canyons billow with mauve and blue ceanothus. Remote mountain ridges gleam purple and are dappled with fluttering cloud shadows. In this green, white and azure world of spring one may, in the words of a poet,

"wander as far as the blue hills are,
But never so far as the blue hills
seem!"

Ceanothus, the mountain lilac of California, glows along rugged mountainsides about the time poppy candles flame on undulating foothills. Its blue is the powdery blue of periwinkle. It lacks the fragrance and the rosy-purple hue of garden lilacs, but its wild abundance and exquisite coloring bring new delight each spring. Nowhere can a more extensive mass of blue flowers be seen gleaming along hillside and valley. It surges up slopes to break in azure foam across gray rocks. In billows it rides the crests of mountains. It carpets hillside trails with the indigo dust of its fallen petals. Where the dwarf variety of ceanothus clings close to the ground, the color deepens, taking on tones of Prussian blue and royal purple, a lovely contrast to the pale, delicate hues of the taller bushes.

May brings to the sky a delicious tint of blue, which rivals the color flooding the Coast Range. This warm, vital, delphinium blue is especially noticeable at midday. When this tint appears in the sky, artists, poets and all mountain lovers know that hillsides are agleam with ceanothus, and that it is time to take lilac trails which lead to the floodtide of spring.

The Ups and Downs of the Grand Cañon

The triumph of geology is in demonstrating that the forces which we see in operation to-day are sufficient—given time enough—to explain the sculpturing of the earth's surface.

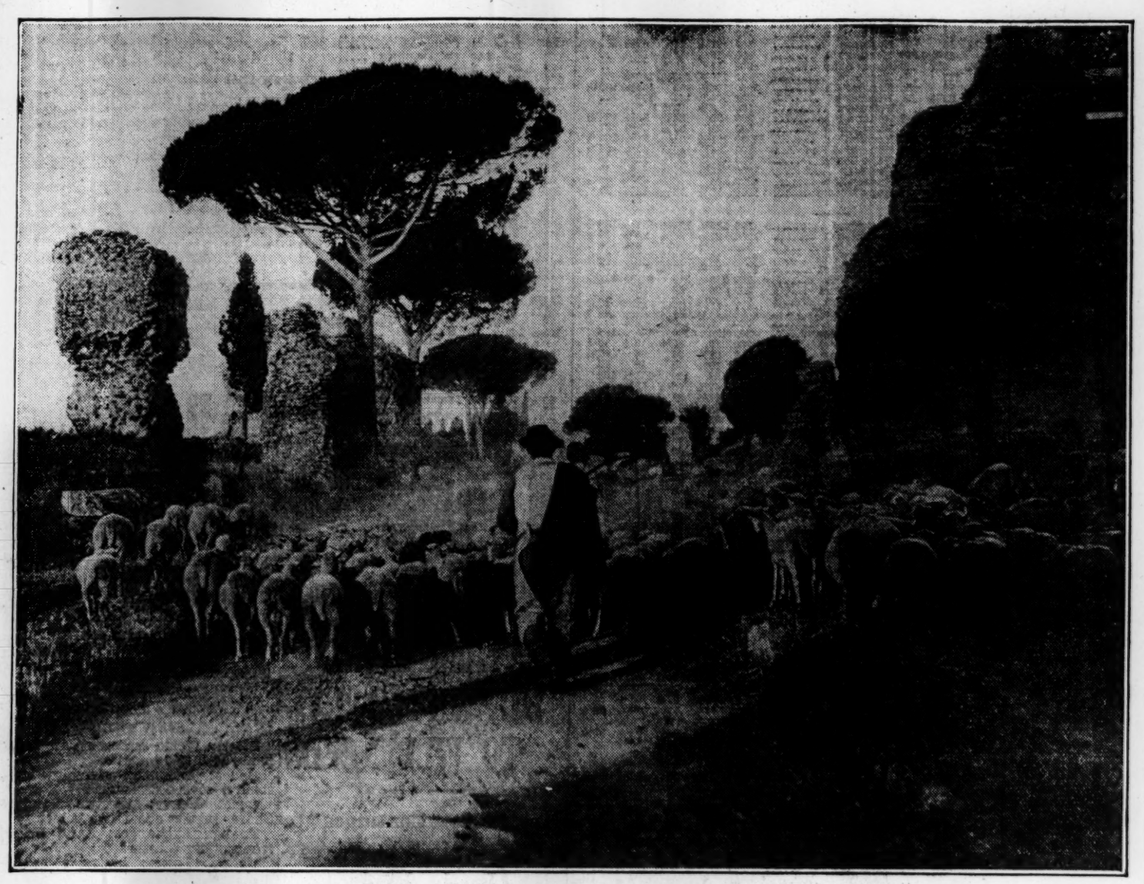
The Colorado River has been working overtime for untold ages in producing that masterpiece of erosion, the Grand Cañon, which might well be called the greatest wonder in the world. But combine with its vastness the marvellous and intricate sculpturing of its walls, the display of all of nature's colours in orderly array, and the appealing geological story revealed in the rocks of sea-born origin, and you cannot find its equal or any to compare with it the world over.

The Grand Cañon is the eighteenth of the series of cañons of the Colorado, counting downstream. This stupendous cañon, one mile deep and twelve miles wide, has been cut by the scratching of the sand and gravel dragged along by the river during an inconceivable period of time. Written in the two hundred miles of its exposed rock strata is a wonderful story of the past. The world-making processes are graphically exhibited in a stupendous panorama of prehistoric horizons. In no other place in the world are all of the geological ages displayed in such a magnificent and complete array.

The Grand Cañon is a monument to nature—to her achievements in uplift and subsidence, rock-making and breaking, sedimentation and erosion. Here are the original Archean rocks—granite and gneiss; sedimentary rocks as formed and as changed through heat, pressure, and other metamorphosing forces; lava new and old, by itself and forced between strata of other rocks; displays of uplift and subsidence; faults, displacement, crystallization, and colour; rocks folded, crumpled, deformed, and tilted; a thousand illustrations of sedimentation and the ever changing story of erosion. . . .

It may have been fifty million years since the original granite of the Grand Cañon region first rose above the surface of the sea. And it may have been twice as long. Slowness is the keynote to the marvellous story of geology. . . . Of all the works of nature of which we have record, the Grand Cañon has been the slowest and the most eloquent. Three times submerged beneath the sea, four times uplifted into the sky. What time and transformation are represented in the strata laid down by the slow processes of the elements! then slowly, tediously uplifted into a mountainous plateau, to be slowly planed down again by running water, ceaseless winds, rains, frost, and extremes of temperature; more accumulations of sediments through thousands of years, and another prolonged battle with the elements. Two complete deposits entirely worn away, washed out of the landscape, and four thousand feet now in process of being removed to other scenes. . . .

When one beholds this marvellous sculptured cañon for the first time, other scenes and places are forgotten —there is no comparison, for there is no object in nature on the same scale of grandeur. And with a long acquaintance comes a desire for a thousandfold capacity of greater feeling and comprehension. — ENOS A. MILLS, in "Romance of Geology."



A Shepherd of the Campagna, With His Flock Photo by Brogi

NO SIGHT is more familiar, more characteristic, upon the Roman Campagna than that of the shepherds with their flocks, which they lead out daily from the fold to graze, over the vast plains in autumn and winter, and in the hills during the summer months when the grass on the low-lying lands is scorched and dry.

Along the old historic roads, where once the Roman armies passed, they may be seen slowly driving their sheep, or standing, still and statuesque, their hands folded upon their long staves, hour after hour, while the flocks, kept together by the active, watchful dogs, graze quietly around.

Far away to the horizon in every direction stretches the vast Campagna. Here, among the rolling waves of tufa hills and valleys, where the ruins of ancient cities and immense aqueducts rise dark against the sky, and the classic umbrella pines throw here and there their shadows across the roads, the shepherds carry on that old tradition of the pastoral life which has been transmitted almost without change from prehistoric days, and can have varied little since the days of Abraham, and since Jacob kept the flocks of Laban, his father-in-law.

The shepherds of the Campagna, according to one who has studied that region closely, "come down from the hills and are quite a different type from the other inhabitants of the Campagna; they seem to belong to an older race, a race indigenous to the soil, and may well be the descendants of the original people who lived here even before the volcanic era when the Tiber ran in a bed twenty miles wide." They are "silent and taciturn, and they possess a simple serenity and poetical delicacy that is not found among the dwellers in cities and villages. Many are extempore poets, and those who do not compose verses at least know the poetry of others, and they often beguile the solitary hours by singing the stanzas of Tasso and Ariosto to a sort of droning tune not without a beauty of its own."

Their way of living is a very simple and solitary one. Almost all the year they are out with their flocks, these long periods being broken only by a short time at home, which may amount to one month in twelve, and by the sheep-shearing, when they all assemble at the "Masseria" to which they belong, and which is a festive occasion, affording opportunity for human intercourse after long isolation.

Each group of shepherds has its own encampment, primitive huts of logs, straw and reeds affording them shelter, and being transported from place to place as the flocks migrate. A fenced inclosure into which the sheep are driven each night surrounds the huts, and every evening, after the ewes have been milked, the milk is at once poured into caldrons over the fire for the making of "peccorino" or sheep's milk cheese and "ricotta," a kind of firm white curd, of which Italians consume large quantities.

After the flocks are folded for the night and the evening work done, the shepherds sit round their fire and eat their supper, and then go early to sleep, while the dogs watch and a good fire is maintained to keep off the wolves.

Early in the morning all are astir, and the sheep must be driven out to feed on the dewy grass, and the shepherd begins yet one more of those quiet days which make up his existence.

Northowram

In Spring

The woods of Shibden valley
From Sim Carr Lane to Shelf
Are carpeted with bluebells;
I saw them all myself.
But in Shibden dwells a fairy,
A bonnie little fairy,
While the hillsides of Northowram
Are governed by an elf.

The hillsides of Northowram
As I ride into town,
From Stump Cross to the quarry
Are dull and sere and brown;
For the heather on Northowram
Blooms only when Northowram
Is lived in by the fairy and
Deserted by the clown.

He runs across the hilltop
And trails a ragged string
Of last year's leaves, which rustle
Along the paths of spring.
He shouts within the quarry,
"Halloo—," the stones cry, "Loo—."
He makes up silly riddles
About a toadstool ring.

In Autumn

Long after hawthorn petals
Have ceased to float and fall
In decorative pattern
Upon each old gray wall,
And the woods have lost their bluebells,
Their perfume drenchéd bluebells,
The valley hears an echo
And knows it for Puck's call.

Oh, the hillsides of Northowram,
As I ride into town,
On a morning in September,
When valley trees are brown,
Are waves of royal purple,
A rolling sea of purple.
Oh, the hillsides of Northowram
Would match Queen Mary's gown.

P. P. S.

Culture a Process

Culture, instead of being an artificial or superficial accomplishment, is the natural and inevitable process by which a man comes into possession of his own nature and into real and fruitful relations with the world about him. It is never a taking on of some grace or skill or knowledge; it is always an unfolding from within into some new power; the flowering of some quality hitherto dormant; the absorption of some knowledge hitherto unappropriated. . . . Its distinctive characteristic is not extent, but quality of knowledge; not range, but vitality of knowledge; not scope of activity, but depth. . . . It is, in a word, the process by which a man takes the world into his nature and is fed, sustained, and enlarged by natural, simple, deep relations and fellowship with the whole order of things of which he is part.—HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, in "Essays on Nature and Culture."

ΑΣΩΤΟΙ ΥΙΟΙ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Κατὰ τὴν ὡραίαν παραβολὴν τοῦ ἀσώτου υἱοῦ, τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀνέφερεν, ὁ νεώτερος τῶν δύο υἱῶν ἐζήτησε καὶ ἔλαβε τὴν μερίδα του ἐκ τῆς περιουσίας τοῦ πατρός του. Τότε "ἀπεδήμησεν εἰς χώραν μακράν· καὶ ἐκεῖ διεσκόρπισε τὴν περιουσίαν αὐτοῦ ζῶν ἀσώτως. Ἀφοῦ δὲ ἐδαπάνησε πάντα, ἔγεινε πεῖνα μεγάλη ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ αὐτὸς ἤρχισε νὰ στερῆται." Τοιαύτη κατέστη ἡ κατάστασις τοῦ ἄστε ἔτρωγε τὰ ξυλοκέρατα τὰ ὁποῖα ἔτρωγον οἱ χοῖροι τοὺς ὁποίους ἔβοσκεν ἵνα κερδίζῃ τὰ πρὸς λιτὴν ζωήν.

Ἡ ἀγωνία τῆς πείνης ὅμως, ἦτο εὐλογία, καθότι ἔφερε ἐνθύμησιν τῆς ἀφθονίας,—"τοῦ περισσεύματος τοῦ ἄρτου"—εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρός του. Ἠνάγκασε τὸν ἄσωτον νὰ ἐγερθῇ ἀπὸ τὸ χυδαῖον καὶ πάμπτωχον περιβάλόν του, καὶ νὰ λάβῃ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα βήματα ὅπως ἀνακτήσῃ τὸν οἶκον ἐκεῖνον ἀπὸ τὸν ὁποῖον φίλαυται καὶ ἀκόλασται ἐπιθυμίαι τὸν ἀπεμάκρυναν. Διὰ ταπεινότητος καὶ μετανοίας ἔγινε πρόθυμος νὰ ὑπηρετήσῃ ὡς μισθωτός, ἐὰν τοῦ ἐπετρέπετο μόνον νὰ κατοικήσῃ εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρός του. Ὅταν ἠγέρθη, καὶ ἐστράφη ἀπὸ τοὺς χοίρους καὶ τὰ ξυλοκέρατα, καὶ ἐξεκίνησεν πρὸς τὴν ὀρθὴν κατεύθυνσιν, ὁ πατὴρ του τὸν συνήντησε καὶ τὸν ἐδέχθη μετὰ χαρᾶς.

Ἐπὶ τῇ ἀπαιτήσει αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ πατήρ του ἦτο συνετὸς καὶ φιλόστοργος, ὁ νεώτερος οὗτος υἱὸς πρὶν ἀφήσῃ τὸν οἶκόν του διὰ τὸ παράβολον καὶ κατάστρεπτικόν του ταξείδιον, εἶχε λάβει τὸ μερίδιόν του ἐκ τῆς περιουσίας. Ἀπὸ ἀνθρωπίνου ἀπόψεως, ἴσως νὰ μὴ τοῦ ἀνῆκε περισσότερον μερίδιον. Ἀλλ' ὁ πατὴρ ἐν τῇ παραβολῇ, συμβολίζων τὸν οὐράνιον Πατέρα, ἔδωκε πάλιν εἰς τὸν κακότροπον, θέαν υἱοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκογενείᾳ.

Εἰς προσδιορισμὸς του "ἀσώτου" εἶναι "εἰς ὅστις φθείρει· σπάταλος." Κάθε θνητὸς κάποτε εἰς τὴν πεῖραν αὐτοῦ, ἐσπατάλησε τὰς εὐκαιρίας διὰ πνευματικὸν καλὸν τὰς ὁποίας ὁ Πατὴρ παρέσχεν· ἐπέτρεψεν τὴν αἴσθησίν του τῆς ἀληθοῦς ἀφθονίας νὰ ἐξαντληθῇ. Ἓν χαροποιὸν ἄγγελμα τὸ ὁποῖον ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη φέρει εἰς τοὺς θνητοὺς εἶναι ὅτι, ἡ πραγματικὴ οὐσία ἡ προμήθεια δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ ἐξαντληθῇ, ἀφοῦ ἡ πηγή της εἶναι ἀμέτρητος θεία Ἀγάπη. Ἀπεριόριστον καλὸν ὑπάρχει ἀναμένον ἐκείνους οἵτινες περιπλανήθησαν μακρὰν τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ οὐρανίου Πατρός των. Μέσῳ τῆς χρήσεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἕκαστος δύναται νὰ ἀπολαύσῃ ἓν μερίδιον ἀφθονίας, ἕνεκα τοῦ ἀσαλεύτου οἴκου καὶ τῆς τρυφερᾶς εὐσπλαγχνίας τοῦ Θεοῦ· διότι ἡ ἀγάπη του δὲν σφάλλει.

Κάθε προσπάθεια πρὸς τὸ καλὸν εἶναι βῆμα ἀπομακρύνσεως ἐκ τῆς χυδαιότητος καὶ ἀκαρπίας τῆς ὑλιστικῆς ζωῆς. Κάθε βῆμα πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην. Ἀγνότητα, ἀγάπην, καὶ χρησιμότητα, εἶναι βῆμα ἀπομακρύνσεως ἐκ τῆς λαιμαργίας, ἀκολασίας, καὶ φιλαυτίας, ἅτινα ἀφεύκτως ἐγκαταλείπουν τινὰ εἰς τὴν ἀχρειότητα καὶ κενότητα—τὰ ξυλοκέρατά. Κατὰ τὰς διδαχὰς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, οὐδέποτε δύναται ν' ἀπομακρυνθῇ ἔξω τοῦ κύκλου τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Οὔτε δύνανται οἱ θνητοὶ νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσουν δυσχερείας ἐκ σχεδιασμάτων τοῦ κακοῦ, τόσον τρομερᾶς, ἢ νὰ βυθισθοῦν τόσον χαμηλά, ὥστε νὰ εἶναι πέραν τῆς περιφερείας τῆς συγχωρήσεως τοῦ Πατρός. Ἕνεκεν ἐσφαλμένης αἰσθήσεως τῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἤτις κρατεῖ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον σκέψιν εἰς δουλείαν καὶ ἀποστερεῖ αὐτὴν εὐτυχίας, οἱ θνητοὶ περιεπλανήθησαν μακρὰν τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἀλλ' ἵνα δοκιμάσουν διαρκοῦσαν εὐτυχίαν, πνευματικὴν χαράν, ἀληθῆ εὐδαιμονίαν, χρειάζονται μόνον νὰ ἀπορρίψουν τὴν ἐσφαλμένην ταύτην αἴσθησιν, καὶ ταπεινῶς, ἀφόβως, ἐντίμως, ζητήσουν τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Πατρός, τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψιν πάσης τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως.

Ὅταν οἱ νοσταλγοῦντες ἄσωτοι τῆς γῆς στραφοῦν ἐκ τῆς ἐσφαλμένης των αἰσθήσεως ζωῆς ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, καὶ ἐγκαταλείψουν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν—καὶ γενικῶς ὁμιλοῦντες, πᾶν τὸ μὴ δίκαιον εἶναι ἁμαρτία—θὰ ἔχουν ἀρχίσῃ τὸ ταξείδιόν των πρὸς τὴν ἀγαθότητα, ἀφθονίαν, εὐδαιμονίαν, καὶ εὐτυχίαν. Ὅταν ἐν ταπεινότητι περιθάλπουν τὴν διάτυρον ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ ζοῦν συμφώνως μὲ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Θεοῦ, δύνανται νὰ εἶναι βέβαιοι περὶ μιᾶς τρυφερᾶς καὶ περιχαροῦς ὑποδοχῆς ἀπὸ τὸν Πατέρα, ἀφοῦ ἡ ὀρθὴ ἐπιθυμία φέρει εἰς λειτουργίαν θεραπευτικὰ ῥεύματα, ὁδηγοῦντα ἀπὸ ἐπιθυμίαν εἰς προσπάθειαν, ἀπὸ ὀρθὸν σκοπὸν εἰς νικηφόρον ἀγῶνα. Ὅταν εἰλικρινής, ἐπίμονος προσπάθεια καὶ ἀγών, κυβερνῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν κανόνων τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης—κανόνων οἵτινες πράγματι ἀποκαλύπτουν τὰς ἀπαιτήσεις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, Ἀγάπης, ἀντὶ τῶν ῥακῶν τοῦ ὑλισμοῦ—ἡ σκέψις λαμβάνει τὴν στολὴν τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως καὶ μετάσχει γεύματος ἀγαλλιάσεως.

Ἐν σελίδι 17 τοῦ her "Message to The Mother Church for 1901" (Ἀγγέλματός της πρὸς τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ 1901) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἡ ἀγαπητὴ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης γράφει, "Τὰ παρόντα αὐτοεπιβληθέντα βάσανα τῶν θνητῶν ἐκ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας, καὶ θανάτου, ἔπρεπε νὰ ἀρκέσουν τόσον νὰ ἐξυπνήσουν τὸν πάσχοντα ἀπὸ τὴν θνητὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς ἁμαρτίας καὶ νοὸς ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, ὥστε νὰ τὸν ἀναγκάσουν νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Πατρός, μετανοῶν καὶ λελυτρωμένος."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Prodigal Sons

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCORDING to the beautiful parable of the prodigal son related by Christ Jesus, the younger of two sons asked for and received his portion of his father's goods. He then went "into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want." His condition became such that he would have eaten the husks that were fed to the swine he tended in order to earn a meager living.

The pangs of hunger, however, were blessings, bringing as they did remembrance of the abundance—"enough and to spare"—in his father's house. They forced the prodigal to arise out of his sordid and poverty-stricken surroundings, and to take the necessary footsteps to regain that home from which selfish and wanton desires had separated him. Through humility and repentance he became willing to serve as a hired servant, if only he might be permitted to dwell in his father's house. When he arose, turned away from the swine and the husks, and started in the right direction, his father met him and received him joyfully.

At his own request, and because his father was wise and loving, this younger son, before leaving home on his venturesome and disastrous journey, had received his portion of goods. From a human point of view, he may not have been entitled to an additional share. But the father in the parable, symbolizing the heavenly Father, restored to the wayward one the place of a son in the household.

A definition of "prodigal" is "one who is wasteful; a spendthrift." Every mortal at some time in his experience has wasted the opportunities for spiritual good which the Father has provided; has permitted his sense of true abundance to become exhausted. A joyous message which Christian Science brings to mortals is that real substance, or supply, can never become exhausted, since its source is immeasurable divine Love. There is boundless good awaiting those who have wandered far away from their heavenly Father's house. Through the utilization of Christian Science, each one may enjoy an abundant share, because of God's unwavering mercy and tender compassion; because His love does not fail.

Every effort toward good is a step away from the sordidness and barrenness of material living. Every step toward peace, purity, love, usefulness, is a step away from greed, wantonness, selfishness, which inevitably abandon one to depravity and emptiness,—the husks. According to the teachings of Christian Science, the real spiritual man can never wander outside the circle of divine Love. Nor can mortals encounter straits of evil's designing so dire, or sink so low, as to be beyond the pale of the Father's forgiveness. Due to a false sense of existence, which holds human thought in bondage and deprives it of happiness, mortals have wandered far from good. But to experience enduring happiness, spiritual joy, true prosperity, they need only to forsake this false sense, and humbly, fearlessly, honestly, seek the Father's house, the spiritual understanding of all true being.

When earth's homesick prodigals turn from their false sense of life in matter and forsake sin,—and, broadly speaking, all that is not righteousness is sin,—they have started on the journey towards goodness, plenty, prosperity, happiness. When in humility they cherish the earnest desire to live in accordance with the commands of God, they may be sure of a loving and joyous welcome from the Father, since a right desire brings into operation healing currents, leading from desire to endeavor, from right intention to victorious effort. When sincere, persistent endeavor and effort are governed by the rules of Christian Science —rules which surely reveal the requirements of God, divine Principle, Love, instead of the rags and tatters of materiality—thought receives the robe of spiritual understanding and partakes of a feast of rejoicing.

On page 17 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The present self-inflicted sufferings of mortals from sin, disease, and death should suffice so to awaken the sufferer from the mortal sense of sin and mind in matter as to cause him to return to the Father's house penitent and saved."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Sassafras

The sassafras upon the rock,
The bushes in the seam,
The moss where edges interlock,
Confront us, sunk in dream.

The fugitive white butterfly
Is as the ancient crow;
Alike they wander in from sky,
Alike, impassive, go.

But silver fish that make a splash,
And ripples sliding under,
Have power to startle like a crash
Of February thunder.

Oblivious to the ticking clock
And us who go and come,
The colored light rows up the rock,
The ant pursues its crumb.

—ABBIE HUSTON EVANS, in "Outcrop."

Medieval Ornament

It was an early morning of the senses with a cold and energetic freshness, clear and brilliant light, and no need to go further than the wild-flowers in the fields for images of poetry or motives of ornament.

Red campion and blue Canterbury-bell, fox-glove and gold-flecked strawberry, these became the properties of an age which had never heard of acanthus, myrtle, or asphodel. The campion was an alert sentinel on the path to the nettle-bed; the Canterbury-bell blew its faint scent like a far sound from the holy towers. . . .

The stone-wall of the garden had a steep and ridged coping heavy with lichen, its slanted depth was meant as an awning to the fruit trees catching the sun below. There were more fruit trees standing by themselves in the ground and hung as heavily with fruit or blossom, according to the month, as the great candlestick in the cathedral has lights to its branches, or smoke of incense hiding its lit boughs. A pair of magpies perched on the cloud of blossom and then were gone, leaving an image on the eyes of their raven heads, white shifts, and tails like a crinoline or a parachute, carefully arranged to steady their low and deliberate flight through the trees and over the wall's sharp edge.

Flowers were like little faces to look into. Pansies had downy cheeks and soft eyes; periwinkles were no more than blue eyes in themselves and of the sort that go with a pretty innocence and a protection of straw hair easily kindled into love; violets had no beauty in themselves but only with their sisters when the appeal they made was that of a town on a holiday, or a wood live with sunbeams. There were snapdragons guarding these lowly things with their sleepy fires, and their jaws were old traps closed tight in the heat; near by were the rose bushes, holding back their beauty with the pathetic spears that are their only protection against the hand. All of these flowers were single, and they were thin and fine to focus, strengthening the impression that this was an early morning of cold and energetic freshness, clear and brilliant light.

All the while, something was going on, the flowers were nearly audible. Smoke climbed straight into the sky at several points over the wall. There were doves crooning in some tall elms, and then with a sudden break, and after that into eternity, a cuckoo sounded quite near out of some secret window in the trees. The cuckoo and the turtle-dove were the soft and strange discords in this place where everything else was related and but a unit in a great entirety. — SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "The Gothick North."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
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32 pages ..... 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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TRADERS HAVE LITTLE TO DO ON EXCHANGE

Stock Market Prices Generally Heavy and Closing Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—Shares were sluggish and heavy at the beginning of the new week today, and the market was deaf to Secretary of Commerce Lamont's prediction that business would return to normal within three months, in curious contrast to the eagerness of professional traders to bid up prices in response to optimistic forecasts a few weeks ago.

Business and trade reports coming to hand over the week-end were mostly colorless and unimpressive, and during the early hours of trading the market was even more torpid than on Saturday, when trading was the slowest in nearly two years.

Such activity as developed was largely bearish, and stocks failed to display the firm undertone noted in the dull trading late last week.

A little bullish activity appeared in the baking stocks, but failed to make much headway. National Biscuit was well bought for a time, reflecting unconfirmed reports that earnings were running ahead of last year at this time, and a little buying appeared in some of the rails.

Such recent strong spots as the amusement, farm implement and public utility shares sagged, as traders seeing no prospect of an early revival of the dull market took their profits. Steels were depressed by continued uncertainty over the steel prices, and electric equipments were sold in response to reports of slack buying of their products, although they have been favored by the drop in copper prices.

Favorable Forecast

The Secretary of Commerce's statement, forecasting a return to normal in three months, was in general in keeping with most Wall Street expectations. Most forecasters have been indicating early autumn, or perhaps a few weeks earlier, as the most probable period at which to expect normal conditions.

Mr. Lamont pointed to improved retail trade, and indications that the drop in commodity prices has been checked.

One of the first April railway net income reports to appear was that of Kansas City Southern, showing a further decline to $315,197, compared with $405,042 the previous month and $472,486 in April, 1929.

Bearish operations became more aggressive in the early afternoon. St. Louis Southwestern, a buoyant feature last week, broke more than eight points, and Case and Auburn Auto nearly as much. Loew's, which has been a recent strong spot, lost a few points, and shares declining three or more, included International Harvester, U. S. Steel, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse Electric, Standard Gas, A. M. Byers, Celotex, Coca Cola and Chicago Great Western preferred.

Such stocks as American Can, General Electric and Consolidated Gas also declined substantially. U. S. Freight was an acutely weak spot, tumbling several points to a new 1930 low.

Call money held at 3 per cent. The $100,000,000 offering of Treasury bills must be paid for tomorrow, which is expected to hold monye rates steady. or Bears grew increasingly bold during the afternoon, and a long list of prominent shares sold off three points or more, with several issues showing losses of 5 to 10 points.

U. S. Steel lost more than four points, and such issues as Westinghouse Electric, Eastman Kodak and A. M. Byers were off five or more, while Houston Oil, Allied Chemical and J. I. Case extended their losses to around 10 points.

The closing tone was weak. Total sales aggregated 2,400,000 shares.

Bonds Rule Steady

Bond prices began a new week today with some improvement evidence in the standard issues. Convertibles drew the most attention, and showed little change in the earlier trading. Sales continued in small volume.

In contrast with the desultory movement that characterized most of last week to depress prices slightly, lien issues were steady today. Some domestic bonds showed an upward tendency, while others backslid after starting the day with a firm tone.

Call money continued at 3 per cent for renewals, and time accommodations were unchanged.

Missouri Pacific general 4s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s moved fractionally higher on a moderate turnover. Standard rail issues were steady to firm on a light demand, largely moving within narrow limits. Leading utility issues were steady.

Convertible bonds followed an uncertain course. American Telephone 4½s were steady on the largest turnover of the list. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s eased slightly.

Trading in foreign bonds was concentrated principally in western European and South American governments. Argentine 6s and French 7½s moved upward. With the exception of Treasury 4s, United States governments sagged under a light market. Treasury 4s gained some ground.

Offerings of securities today totaled $85,550,000, including $60,000,000 of the new issue of United States Treasury short-term notes. The Chatham Phenix Corporation announced purchase of an issue of $4,000,000 6 per cent Treasury notes of the Province of Santa Fe, Argentine, to be offered publicly this week.

NATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT

National Air Transport completed four years of operation May 12, during which its planes have flown 7,330,179 miles. Since beginning of operations over original Chicago-Dallas line May 12, 1926, N. A. T. planes have carried 4,196,920 pounds of mail and 176,339 of express. Daily mileage flown has increased to 8600 miles, from 2000 in 1926.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad to issue 360,000 shares of new common stock, representing a total value of $18,000,000, all of which will be offered at par to its officers and employees on installment basis. Proceeds from sale will be applied to road's regular budget of improvements and betterments.

MONTGOMERY WARD PRICE CUT

CHICAGO—Average price reduction in Montgomery's mid-summer sale catalogue was about 10 per cent, which was a somewhat larger cut than a year ago. These figures are in line with those of Sears, Roebuck & Co., which made an average midsummer price reduction of over 10 per cent this year against 7 per cent last year.

CONDITIONS IN NORTHWEST

MINNEAPOLIS—Volume of business in Minneapolis Reserve district in April was somewhat smaller than April, last year, but on a higher level than in March, after allowing for seasonal variations, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis says.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 19	Last May 17
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	..
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	200	81	81	81	..
37⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1300	31½	30⅝	30⅜	31⅜
32	23	2	Adams Mill	700	31	30¼	31	..
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	200	18¾	18¼	18¼	..
150⅜	118	3*	Air Reduc	4300	144⅝	141½	141¾	144
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
9⅛	6½	..	Alaska Jun	7700	7	7	7	7
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	300	13¼	12	12	13½
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	28800	28¾	27¼	28	28¾
99¾	95	5½	Allegh pf pd	400	95⅛	93	95⅛	..
343	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	400	309	301¼	301¼	311
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	3900	64¼	62⅜	63½	64⅛
29⅜	18	2	Amerada	500	24½	24½	24½	24½
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	30	30	30	..
97⅜	77	2*	Am Bk Note	200	86½	86½	86½	85
54⅝	45½	2.40	Am Brake	1800	45¼	44½	44½	45¼
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	1200	18½	17	17½	18½
156½	107¼	4	Am Can	12300	144¾	139⅝	140⅜	144¾
140¼	140¼	7	Am Car pf	200	146	145¾	145¾	..
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	200	56	55	56	56
69⅞	54	3	Am Chain	100	58	58	58	60
51¼	36⅝	2*	Am Chicle	700	45¼	44	44	..
33	34¼	1.60§	Am Bk Note	200	86½	86½	86½	85
59½	35	..	Am Cot Oil	100	48⅛	48¼	48¼	..
101¾	65	..	Am & FP	16000	84	79¼	80¼	84
111½	107	7	Am & F P 7	100	110½	110½	110½	110½
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	99	99	99	99
39⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	..
41⅞	36⅛	3*	Am Ice	700	39¾	38	38	39⅛
55⅜	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	1700	43⅜	42	42	43⅜
105	64⅛	4	Am Loco	1800	64¼	64	64	64⅛
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	50	90	90	90	..
2⅞	⅛	..	Am Piano	300	1⅛	⅛	1	1⅛
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	900	106⅛	101¾	101¾	..
107	100	6	Am P&L 6	100	104⅜	104⅝	104⅝	105
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	6300	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	32
37	20½	..	Am Repub	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
100⅞	70½	2§	Am Roll Min	800	74	73⅛	73⅛	73⅞
2	⅛	..	Am Roll M rts	5100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	600	70¾	70	70¼	70
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	139¼	139	139	..
22½	12	..	Am Solvents	400	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
52¼	40¼	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	43	42	42	43
55½	40¾	4	Am Stores	100	48	48	48	..
27½	23	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	8100	247	244⅝	244¾	246½
223⅝	199⅜	..	Am T&T rts	2200	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20¾
114⅝	106	7	Am Type pf	10	113½	113⅛	113⅛	..
124⅞	88½	1§	Am Wat W	4000	111	107⅞	109¼	110½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	600	36½	35½	35⅝	36½
3½	⅝	..	Am Writ ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
79⅞	56	..	Am Zinc	400	10⅞	10	10	10
53¼	35	3	Anac Wire	300	37½	37¼	37½	38
81½	52½	7	Anaconda	11700	61⅜	58¾	58¾	61
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	48⅝	48	48	..
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	700	23	22¾	22⅞	23
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	300	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	77
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	3900	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
4⅞	3⅜	..	Arm Ill B	2200	4⅛	3⅞	3¾	4
64	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	63	61½	63	61
13¾	6¾	..	Arnold Cons	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	300	38½	37½	37½	38
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1200	45⅜	42	43½	45½
107	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	800	106¼	105½	105½	..
175½	161½	10	Atl Coast L	200	166	166	166	..
80⅜	61¾	1	Atl G&WI	400	61½	61	61½	..
51⅞	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	2700	43	42½	42½	43⅛
106	78	4*	Atlas Pwd	100	84⅞	84⅛	84⅝	85⅛
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	104	104	104	..
37	31¼	1	Atlas Stores	200	36½	35½	35½	36
263¾	158	4§	Auburn Auto	600	169½	161½	161½	168
35	35	..	Austin N pf	100	35	35	35	35
60	56	4.49	Aust Cred	200	56½	56½	56½	..
58⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝	54½
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	1300	7½	7½	7½	7½

—B—

38	24⅜	1¾	Baldwin	100	28¼	28	28	28¼
38	24⅝	1¾	Baldwin	100	28¼	28	28	28¼
116	109	7	Baldwin pf	50	110	109¼	110	109
123⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	1400	116¼	114¾	114¾	116
83¼	63	3½	Balt & O pf	100	83	83	83	83
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	400	79½	78	78	79
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	1300	26⅝	26	26	26⅜
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	84½	84	84	85
70m	58	3§	Beechnut	500	60	60	60	..
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	100	5	5	5	..
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	2500	42¼	40½	40¾	41¼
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	700	49	47⅜	49	49¼
110¼	91⅜	6	Beth Steel	1500	97½	95⅜	95⅜	96½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1314	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¾
103	99	..	Bl'm'dale pf	1000	99	99	99	..
69	47⅞	3*	Bohn Alum	1300	56½	54½	54½	56
5	3½	..	Booth Fish	100	3½	3½	3½	..
33¼	22	..	Booth F 1pf	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
88⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	4500	87¼	84⅜	85⅜	88
50½	32¼	4	Borg Warner	1100	37⅝	36¼	36¼	37⅞
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	1000	21⅜	20½	20½	21
21⅞	13	..	Brockway	1200	22¼	21⅜	21¼	22
85	68	7	Brockway pf	10	83	83	83	..
93½	78	2*	Bkyn Man pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
13¼	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	200	12½	12⅛	12½	12
178¼	131	5	Bkyn Un G	100	155	152½	152½	157
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	21½	21½	21½	..
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	500	20	18	18	19⅞
31⅞	22⅛	..	Bucyrus	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	12½	12½	12½	..
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	14⅛	14⅜	13¾	13¾
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	2100	40½	39½	39½	40½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	33¾	33	33	34
51⅞	37	1	Burroughs	2700	42¼	40⅝	40⅝	42
48½	36	2.50	Bush Term	100	40½	40½	40½	..
118	109⅜	7	Bush Big pf	50	105	104	104	..
5¼	2⅜	2	Butte & Sup	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
112⅜	70	..	Byers	2500	97¾	90⅜	91⅝	98
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
89⅞	60	6	Calu & Ariz	200	63	63	63	..

—C—

33⅜	16⅛	1	Cal & Hecla	200	20	19⅛	19½	20⅜
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	3000	65¾	64¼	64¼	66⅞
226¼	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1700	208⅞	206	206	207¾
52¼	51⅛	..	Can Pac n wi	400	52⅛	51¾	51¾	52
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	28	28	28	..
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	3000	339	323	325	340
132	115	7	Case Th pf	30	130	129¾	130	..
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	400	76¼	74⅝	74⅞	76
60	20	3	Celotex	1400	34⅞	31⅜	31⅜	34⅝
65⅝	51¾	..	Cerro de P	100	56½	55	55	..
15⅞	8½	..	Cert-Teed	100	9⅛	9	9	9½
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	1090	46	44⅛	44⅛	46¼
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	700	71	69	69	70½
241⅜	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	100	216	216	216	216
53½	36	..	Chi&EIpf	100	43½	43½	43½	..
17¾	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1000	15⅞	14½	14½	16
52⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	51⅞	48½	49	52
26⅜	18	..	Chi M&StP	1200	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
46¼	31¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	1200	36⅜	35½	35⅞	36
37	17½	..	Chi Pneu	130	25¾	23	23	..
55⅞	50¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	400	50½	50	50	..
125⅛	109	7	Chi RI	100	114	114	114	113⅝
67½	53	2.40	Childs	4300	65⅝	64	64	65⅜
43	30½	3	Chrysler	7100	34⅞	33⅜	33⅞	34½
13¼	7⅜	.50	City Stores	1600	9⅞	9⅜	9½	10
60	30	.5	Cluett Pbdy	100	43	43	43	..
187⅞	133½	6	Coca Cola	1200	186⅜	179	180	186
51½	48⅛	3	Coca Cola A	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
64⅞	49	2½	Col Palm	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
39¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	400	27	26	26¼	25¾
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1700	63¼	61	61	62¼
77	655	4	Colo So 2pf	20	69	69	69	..
87	69	2§	Colum Gas	19500	85½	82⅛	82¾	86
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
189	128	5*	Col Carbon	2100	157	148½	148½	158½
37⅜	23¾	.87	Col Graph	1700	27⅞	27	27	27¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	200	30⅛	20	20	29½
94	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pf xw	100	89	89	89	..
26¾	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	20	24	24	24	..
44¾	37⅜	3	Com Cred A	100	39	39	39	..
27½	27	2	Com Cr pf B	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
55	36½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	42½	41¾	41¾	42½
38	25⅜	1§	Com Inv Trr	100	42½	41¾	41¾	42½
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	2500	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17⅞
103⅜	99	6	Com So pf	200	103¼	103	103	103
48½	40½	2	Conde Nast	100	47	47	47	..
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	5000	16¼	15½	16	16
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	300	23½	23	23	23½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	200	23⅞	23¼	23¼	..
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	18000	128¾	125⅛	126	129⅞
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	..
62	49	6	Con Ry C of	400	62	62	62	11
2	1	..	Con Textile	2500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
22½	12	1.20	Container A	200	17	16⅞	16⅞	..
8½	4¼	..	Container B	100	6	6	6	6
52½	27½	..	Cont Bak A	1100	29⅛	28¾	28¾	29½
7	4	..	Mont Bak B	600	4⅜	4½	4½	..
94⅞	78½	8	Cont Bak pf	300	80	79¼	79¼	80¼
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1400	65½	64½	64½	65⅜
373⅜	237⅜	3	Cont Dia Fib	500	267	253⅜	253⅜	261½
77⅝	58	2.40	Cont Ins	200	65½	64	64	66
8⅛	4¾	..	Cont Motors	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	7500	27⅜	25⅝	26	27½
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1000	31⅜	30	30	31⅜
111⅜	81½	3*	Corn Prod	2300	104⅞	100	102¼	104⅞
147	140	7	Corn Prod pf	130	147	145¾	145¾	146
33	24¼	2§	Coty	300	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27½
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	400	32½	32½	32½	32⅞
29⅜	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	15½	15½	15½	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	18	18	18	..
93⅝	75¼	5*	Crucible	900	77½	76¼	77½	..
117	110	7	Crucible pf	150	114¾	114	114¾	114½
173¾	9	..	Cuba Co	1600	17⅛	16⅜	16½	..
70	61	6	Cuba Ry pf	50	66	66	66	66
2½	1	..	Cub Dom S	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
48	41½	4	Cudahy	500	45	44	44	45
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	119	119	119	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtis Wr	5000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	500	15⅛	14¼	14½	15
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	300	76	73½	73½	..

—D—

43⅜	28⅜	..	Davison	600	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	36⅜
30	22	2.31	Debenham	100	25½	25½	25½	..
127½	117	7	Deere pf	300	122¼	122¼	122¼	..
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	500	173¼	172¾	172¾	..
153	121	6*	Del Lack & W	100	127½	127½	127½	..
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	240	237	237	239
237	139	8	Diamond M	200	222	222	222	N
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	300	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅞
145¼	112⅝	4§	Dupont	3000	129⅛	127¼	127½	129⅜
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120½	120½	120½	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	250	245	240	240	247
37¼	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	600	28½	27¼	27¼	28¼
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	6200	91⅛	85½	87¼	89⅝
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Boat	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	40000	88½	84	85	88¼
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	300	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
79¼	66	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	67	6½	66½	67⅞
59⅝	50	5	End John	100	50½	50½	50½	..
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	100	62	62	62	..
107	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	400	105	105	105	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	100	103	103	103	..
49⅜	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	400	48	47	48	48
63¾	43½	..	Erie	2000	50	47⅛	47½	48¾
97⅜	61	4	Erie 1 pf	200	63½	63⅜	63½	..
43⅝	21	4	Eureka Vac	200	26⅞	26	26	..
30¾	13¼	2½	Evans Auto L	100	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	..
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	10	24½	24½	24½	..

—F—

39¾	12	..	Fairbanks pf	20	14½	14½	14½	..
50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1400	50½	48¾	48¾	50½
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	20	110	110	110	111½
27¼	14⅛	..	Fashion Pk	100	15½	15½	15½	..
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	60	97	96¼	96¼	..
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	36½	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	76	76	76	..
10½	8	.60	Fifth Ave B	50	9	9	9	..
73½	21⅝	1.60	Firestone	800	23½	23¼	23¼	..
61⅜	50⅜	2½	First Nat St	1200	54⅜	53	53	53⅞
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	300	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	14½	14½	14⅛	..
50⅞	31½	3	Follansbee B	700	36¼	34⅞	34⅞	..
99	60½	2	Foster & Wh	1200	91¼	87½	87½	92¼
50	38	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	43	42	42	..
28¾	18½	..	Foundation	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
57⅜	16⅛	..	Fox A	19100	32¼	49⅜	49⅞	52
55½	38⅛	4§	Freeport Tx	500	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	48½

—G—

7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	..
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	300	13	13	13	13½
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	300	105⅞	104¾	104	106⅝
71⅛	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	1500	58⅛	56½	56½	..
38⅜	25½	2	Gen Bronze	300	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	..
74¾	51	4	Gen Cable A	100	60	60	60	61
95⅝	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	43700	83¾	79*	79⅞	83⅝
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	117⅛	113¾	113¾	115¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	2700	59	57⅝	57¾	58½
106½	85¾	6	Gen G&F cv pf	100	90	90	90	90
18⅜	13¼	.30	Gen G&E A	2400	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
59⅜	45½	3*	Gen Mills	200	48¼	48	48	48
54¼	87⅛	6	Gen Motors	22800	48⅛	46¼	47½	47⅞
115¼	104	6	Gen Mot 6 deb	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1300	129⅜	129¼	129⅝	129⅝
52¾	32⅜	6a	Gen PubSvc	1000	45⅛	43½	44	45⅛
41⅛	32⅜	4	Gen O Ad A	100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
21⅝	13⅛	2	Gen O Ad ct	400	14½	14½	14½	14*
51¼	39¾	..	Gen Theatre	8400	47¾	45¾	45¾	47¼
106⅞	85½	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	94	91*	91¾	..
119¼	113¼	..	Gen Real & U	1000	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¾
100	91	6	Gen Real&U pf	200	96	95¼	96	99
90	67	4§	Gen Refrac	300	84¼	82	82	84¾
106⅛	80½	5§	Gillette	4000	86⅞	84⅞	85¾	87
20⅞	11½	4	Gimbel Br	2300	18¾	16⅞	16⅞	18⅞
38	23½	2	Glidden	1400	25⅝	24½	24½	25¾
105⅛	95	7	Glidden ppf	10	99

RECESSION IN STEEL TRADE IS CONTINUING

Prices Ease and Production Lower — Structural and Pipe Demand Is Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—It becomes increasingly evident that the steel industry will not experience a substantial recovery of any sort before late summer or fall.

Nearly all factors are on the decline—rate of production, prices and volume of business. However, the changes are gradual.

So far this year conditions in steel have been normal and suffer only by comparison with the record year of 1929.

However, the declines in prices have been over a long period of time a little abnormal, the general price levels being the lowest since April, 1922. This does not mean, however, that profits are as poor as in 1922, since costs of production have been reduced in this period of eight years.

Good Structural Demand

There are three lines of steel consumption, demand in which stands out conspicuously well: Steel pipe for natural gas and gasoline lines, fabricated structural steel and other forms of building steel and shipbuilding.

President James E. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, stated recently that pipe orders on books plus those in sight were sufficient to keep the mills of the National Tube Company occupied at high capacity over the rest of the year.

Awards of structural steel week before last came to 68,000 tons, one of the largest weekly totals on record, and including an order for 20,000 tons for a building in the financial district of New York.

There are 15 new projects, which will require 1000 tons or more steel each, headed by 20,000 tons for two bridges from Grand Island, N. Y. to the main land near Buffalo.

The activity in shipbuilding surrounds the construction of both oceangoing vessels and river barges. The United Fruit Co. has just awarded six mail-carrying ships requiring large steel plate tonnage, half of which will be built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and half by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

Pipe Sales Heavy

Several hundred thousands of tons of steel pipe have been let within the last 10 days, and inquiries still come out for more. The building of gasoline lines affords a new outlet for steel consumption, while the rapid spurt in development of natural gas lines affords a revival of an old line of consumption.

Cast iron pipe is another active commodity, particularly in the Chicago district. The City of Chicago is asking for 3000 tons, and a public utility company there wants 15 miles of 36-inch pipe. There are many smaller inquiries and awards. Concrete reinforcing bars is another active commodity, due for the most part to the season when roadbuilding is starting in earnest. One concern sold 6000 tons the last week.

General purchasing of steel by the average manufacturing consumer during the first half of May was somewhat lighter than for the corresponding period of April. Steel jobbers at New York, however, report sales a trifle better for the half month, though far below sales at this time of last year.

Steel Users Cautious

The spectacle of prices declining has, of course, made steel users very cautious. It is probable that actual steel consumption is considerably greater than volume of current sales would indicate. The principal price reduction was in the major rolled products, bars, plates and shapes, which are selling quite freely at 1.70 to 1.75c a pound, Pittsburgh. However, it is recalled that one time since the war structurals sold as low as 1.40c a pound, Pittsburgh. Semi-finished steel, scrap, pig iron and coke have all yielded to somewhat lower levels.

Pig iron has been reduced 50c a ton in the Philadelphia district, while Buffalo iron is said to have sold a little under $16, furnace, which had previously been the bottom level.

Pig iron sales at New York are around 5000 tons weekly, compared with 10,000 tons weekly a month ago. Business is quieter at both Philadelphia and Boston.

Operations Off One Per Cent

Steel operations on the whole are 76 per cent of capacity, a decline of 1 per cent in a week. A year ago the rate was around 97 per cent. The turn toward lower production took place just a year ago.

It is stated that the end of the merger movement in steel companies is here for some time. The merger of Bethlehem with Youngstown Sheet & Tube has met with many difficulties. It is intimated, also, that the United States Steel Corporation will give more strenuous competition to any other big combines which may be formed.

Copper has again occupied the most attention among the nonferrous metals. Sales for the last week or 10 days have been the largest in history for so short a time, with about 200,000 tons sold, or nearly twice a month's production. Prices were raised to 13c at home and 13.30c for export early in the week.

The price of lead was marked up $2 a ton at New York and $1 in the middle West. For some lead producers' sales were the best in two months. Cable makers, who bought copper in large quantities for the interior of cables, purchased lead freely for coverings.

Tin prices nearly broke through to new lows since 1922 on Friday when Straits tin sold at 32 cents. Business has been light.

TELEPHONE DEBENTURES

A new issue of $10,000,000 40-year 5 per cent gold debentures of the Southern New England Telephone Company is being placed on the market today at 102¾ and interest to yield 4.85 per cent by a syndicate headed by Charles W. Scranton & Co. of New Haven, Conn., and including Putnam & Co., Edward M. Bradley & Co., Inc., Stevenson, Gregory & Co., Roy T. H. Barnes & Co., Hincks Bros. & Co., and the R. F. Griggs Company. All these firms are Connecticut houses.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

Detroit Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended April 30 net of $12,794,401 after interest, amortization, depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent to $10.36 a share on 1,233,981 shares, compared with $13,268,982 or $10.77 a share in the preceding 12 months, based on the same number of shares.

STANDARD PLATE GLASS

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Permanent receivers for the Standard Plate Glass Company were appointed in common pleas court here today. The receivers' bond was fixed at $250,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Albany PWP 6s	96¼	94
Alleghany 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Alleghany 5s '49	101	101
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Allegh 5s ct	97	97
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98	98
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107	107
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	99¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90½	90½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	165	164
Am T&T 6s	104½	104⅜
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82½	82½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	84½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¾	94
Atch T&SF 4½s	134¾	134
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	60	60
B&O 4½s '33	100	100
B&O 4½s cv	102¼	102⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104½
B&O 5s series D	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87	87
Belding Hem 6s '36	75	75
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	99⅜	99⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98½
Bush Term con 5s '55	96	96
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101¼	101¼
By Products 5½s C	103	103
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99¼	99¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102½	102½
Can Northern sf 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102	101¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104¾	104¾
Cen Dist Tel 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93⅛	93⅛
eCn Steel 8s '41	125	125
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	36⅞	46
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	93¾	93¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70½	70
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	65½	64½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91½	91
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97⅝	97⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101¼	101¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	80½	80½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¼	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95	94¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89	89⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅞	95¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	89
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97½	97½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96	96
Colonial Oil 6s	77½	77
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101⅞	101⅞
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99¾	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98	98
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	49¾	49
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101½	101½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Container Corp 6s '46	95¼	95¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod D	26	26
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	77	77
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅛	99m
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	103¾
Del & Hudson 7s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103½	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95⅜	95
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103¼	103¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅞	99⅞
Erie 5s '67	95	94½
Erie gen lien	82¼	82⅛
Erie 75s	94¼	94
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113	113
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75½	75
Fla East Coast 5s '74	57	56½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100⅞	100⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Theater 40s	99½	99½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93½
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97	97
Great Northern 5½s '52	110	110
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	110½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105½	105½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	94½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	99¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68⅛	68⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	91	91
Int Paper 6s '55	90	90
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94½	94½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96	96
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122	122
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅛	97⅛
Kan City So. rfg 5s '50	76	76
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	101
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	104
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102⅜
L'Autaxo 6s '54	82½	82½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	127½	127½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	97⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	62	62
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	53
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	99
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78½	78½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¼	102¼
Morris & Essex 4½s	98¼	98¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅜	99
N E T & T 5s '52	106¼	106⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅝	79½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98⅜	98⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95⅞	95⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102¼
N Y City 4½s '63	105	105
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	80	80
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅞	105⅞
NY NH&H 5½s '48	125½	125½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101	100½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	104¾	104¾
Nor Pac 5s 2047	113⅝	113¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102½	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	111¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	74½	74½
Ore Wash RRN 4s '61	91½	91½
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Park-Lex Leasehd 6½s '53	80¼	80¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	85	85
Penn R R 4½ D	95½	94¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100¾	100½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100¼	100
Penn R R 5s '64	103¾	103¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	109
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102½
Pere Marq 4½s	97	97
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96⅝	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅞	99⅞
Phis & Read C & I 6s '49	107	106½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	170	101⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95½	95½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	77½	77½
Pub Serv E&G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Serv R&G 1970	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100½	100¼
Read rfrg 4½s '97	99½	99⅜
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92½	92½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98½	98
Rio G&W col 4s '49	85	85
Ritchfield Oil 6s	96	96
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	61	61
St L&SF 4s A '50	90½	89⅝
St L&SF 4½s '78	92¾	92¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	102	102
St L S W con 4s '32	98¾	98⅝
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	65⅛	65⅛
Seabd All Fla 6s cl '49	55	55
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	62	62
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	97	96
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99½	99
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	94¼	94½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	103⅜	100⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Pipe Li sf 5s '42	97⅞	97⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	96
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
So Pacific col 4s '49	90⅞	90⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	97	97
Solway 5s	97¼	97¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99½	99½
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102½	102¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90
So'west Bell Tel rg 5s '54	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Stand Milling 5½s '45	100¼	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	97½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Terr RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99½	99½
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104¾
Tex & Pac 5s '79	102¼	101½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	96	96
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	102	102
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¾	90¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	83½	83
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95⅞	95⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92½	92¼
Util Pow 5s ww	88	87½
Va Ry 5s '62	104⅞	104⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	103⅝	103⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s	106½	106¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	83¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un 5s '51	103¼	103¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	29	28⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	100½

Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98½	98½
Australia 4½s '57	81⅝	81⅞
Australia 5s '55	90½	89½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¾	104¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	93
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅝	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅛	110⅛
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91	91
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	78¼	78¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	95½	95¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅝	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89½	89½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84½	84⅜
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84	84
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87¼	87
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	92⅞	92⅞
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98½	98⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6s '6	88⅞	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '6	88⅞	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Chile (Rep) 7s 1963 ct	91½	91½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	70	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76½	76½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76⅜	76⅜
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	91¾	91¾
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¼	97⅛
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	9⅜	95⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ct	92	92
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	77½	77½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92½	92¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105⅜
Duetsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅛	100
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98	98
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Duke Power 6s	104¾	104¾
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93½	93½
Finland 5½s '58	88⅛	88
Finland (ep) R7s '50	100	100
Finnish B 6½s '54	99	99
Finnish B 6½s '54	98	98
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108	107¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¼	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	117¾	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅜	122¼
Frankfort 6½s	94	108⅜
Germ 7s '49	108½	90½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86¼	86⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86⅛	96⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96⅝	87½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87¼	95⅜
Germ G E 6s '48	95⅜	100¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100¼	86⅜
Greek 6s '68	86⅜	88½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	98⅜
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88½	98⅜
Irish Free State 5s '60	98½	97½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97½	96¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¼	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	93⅜	93⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92⅜	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	98
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98½	97⅝
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	97⅝	97¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97¾	97¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101½	101½
Meridionale El 7s '57	101½	11⅞
Mex 4s small A '04	11⅞	11¾
Mex 4s small A '10	11¾	88¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	88¼	91⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91⅞	103⅛
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103⅛	87¼
New So Wales 5s '57	87¼	92
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	95½
Norway Bank 5s '67	95½	98¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99	100⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100¾	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	102
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	91½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92	96¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	100¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100¼	100¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅞	103¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103	104½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104½	102
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	100½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100½	77½
Peru 6s '60	78	76
Peru 6s '61	76	85
Poland 7s '47	85	94¾
Poland 8s '50	94¾	106⅜
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106½	102⅝
Rhine Main 7s '50	102⅝	91½
Rhine West 53 ww	91½	90
Rhie West '53 xw	90	107⅜
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	78⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	107	98¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	78⅛	73¼
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	98¼	98½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	73¼	98½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	98½	91½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	89¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¾	93⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93⅞	97¼
Saoo Paulo (State) 8s '50	97¼	99
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99	102½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	102½	84
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84	104½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104½	104
Siemens 7s '35	104	103½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104¼	103¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	103⅜	107¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100⅛	100⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¼	90
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86⅜	86½
Tokyo El Pow 7s '52	94	94
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100	102
UKGt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104¾
Un Stl W 5½s A '51	90½	90¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	98	98
Vienna 6s '52	103	87½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96½	96½
Westphalia El 6s '53	87¼	87¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96½	96½

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. reports for 12 months ended March 31:

	1930	1929
Gross	$14,429,089	$12,669,549
Net aft ord tax	6,732,529	6,106,594
*Total inc	7,163,196	6,829,176

*Before depreciation.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Minneapolis & St. Louis report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows profit and loss deficit of $14,167,023, compared with deficit of $13,145,163 at end of 1928. Current assets were $3,608,857 and current liabilities $14,-183,688, compared with $5,088,844 and $19,-433,361. Report for 1929, already published, shows net loss of $948,091 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $1,720,408 in 1928.

BIG LUMBER CONTRACT

NEW YORK—The Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation has contracted with W. R. Grace & Co. for approximately 2,000,000 feet of fir timbers, 1,800,000 feet of fir lumber and 30,000 railroad crossties to be used in construction of the new Pedro de Valdivia nitrate plant of the Lautaro Nitrate Company in Chile.

GENERAL BRONZE DEBENTURES

NEW YORK—A syndicate headed by G. E Barrett & Co. today is offering $3,000,000 of 10-year 6 per cent convertible gold debentures, due May 1, 1940, of General Bronze Corporation, the largest American firm engaged in the architectural metal industry.

COPPER OUTPUT LOWER

World output of copper in April totaled 143,798 short tons, compared with 148,005 short tons in March, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. The monthly average for the first four months of the year was 146,441 tons, compared to an average of 178,034 for the entire year 1929.

SELBY SHOE CO.

CLEVELAND—Selby Shoe Co. reports for the year ended March 31, 1930, surplus available for common stock of $455,105 after charges, federal taxes, and 6 per cent preferred dividends, equivalent to $1.89 a share on 240,000 no-par shares of common.

SUGAR MELT LESS

Total melt of 15 United States sugar refiners from Jan. 1 to May 10 was 1,670,000 long tons, compared with 1,825,000 in the same period of 1929. Deliveries were 1,460,000 long tons, compared with 1,605,000 in the like period a year ago.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific's gross for the second week of May totaled $3,182,000, compared with $4,055,000 in the like week of 1929. For the period Jan. 1 to May 14 a gross of $57,807,000, compared with $71,933,000.

PHILA., BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, subsidiary of Pennsylvania Railroad, reports for 1929 net of $1,795,376, increase of $1902. Income from lease was $4,084,745, increase of $101,079.

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa proposes to acquire South Africa Trust, Ltd., and Amalgamated Mining Trust, Ltd., which it has managed for some time.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	May17	May16
1st 4½s '47-'52	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15
4th 4¼s '38-'52	103.2	103.2	102.4	102.2	102.3
4th 4¼s rg-'52	102	102	102	102	101.30
US 4s' 54-'44	107.20	107.20	107.25	107.20	107.21

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86¼	86¼
Akershus 5s '63	92⅞	92⅛
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	82¾	82¾
Antwerp 5s '58	96	96
Argentine 5½s '62	93½	93½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅜	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅜	98¼

PENNSYLVANIA BANK MERGER BEING FORMED

Belmont Said to Back Plan Embracing 50 Banks With Assets of $400,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A new banking project to ling more than 50 banks in western Pennsylvania, with assets of $400,000,000, is being sponsored by August Belmont & Co., according to reports in high financial quarters here.

Morgan Belmont, a member of the firm, said that reports of the undertaking were premature, and he declined to comment; but in circles believed to be informed, it was said that the project includes formation of a holding corporation, which will bring 50 to 60 western Pennsylvania banks into close association by common membership, the parent company acquiring 51 per cent of the stock of each member bank by stock transfer. An unusual feature of the organization will be that the holding corporation will be controlled by its member banks.

Member banks would receive an amount of no par value Class A convertible nonvoting preferred, equal to the book value of the present shares of each bank involved. In addition, Class B voting of no par value will be issued for good will, based on average earnings for the last four years. In informed circles it was asserted that if the project is consummated, August Belmont & Co. will underwrite the financing of the new corporation.

The new organization will be called the Western Pennsylvania Bancorporation, and it was said its activities might be extended later to include other states.

On a basis of acquisition of 51 per cent interest in member banks, a total of 1,239,000 Class A shares will be issued, it was said, and the number increased if necessary.

An additional issue of 428,570 Class A shares would be marked to provide a revolving fund of about $15,000,000 for the needs of the member banks, making a total of 1,667,570 Class A shares to be outstanding at the start.

It is also proposed to capitalize good will through the issuance of 918,000 Class B voting shares, out of an authorized 3,000,000 shares. A portion of the Class B shares will probably go to underwriters, it was said, and the balance be held for conversion. Application would be made to list the shares on the New York Curb Exchange.

The Western Pennsylvania Pancorporation will form and control the Western Pennsylvania Securities Corporation with a capital of $5,000,000, which will originate security issues and assist in building up the securities department of the member banks.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is, therefore, placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch Pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May, week ended May 2	89.7	111.5
May, week ended May 9	89.0	112.3
May, week ended May 16	88.7	112.7

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	May19	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.27½	$1.24¼	$1.26⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.97¾	.96⅛	1.03¼
Oats, No.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Granddaddy Owl Explains

By AIMÉE BURDETT DAWES

LITTLE PRUE BLUEBELL swayed backward and forward in the gentle breeze, but the sound her beautiful gay bells made was not a happy sound. In fact, it was quite a melancholy little tinkle, and something in her whole attitude suggested that the little flower maiden was feeling far from happy.

Yet what a beautiful home she had! Deep in the heart of the wood she grew, surrounded on all sides by tens, hundreds, thousands of brothers, sisters and cousins. "The beautiful bluebell wood" their home was called, and on this gay spring morning it seemed just full of song and merriment—for bluebells, you know, are first cousins to the beautiful blue hyacinths of our gardens, and a whole wood full of them is like a poet's dream.

Little Stream sang quietly to himself as he tinkled over the stones in his woodsy bed. Little Breeze blew gayly in the treetops, Little Squirrel scampered hither and thither in the sunshine—but Little Prue Bluebell just stood in a little patch of the wood all by herself, and looked about as melancholy as it was possible for a Bluebell to look.

Sonny Song Sparrow

Suddenly Sonny Song Sparrow spied her and dropped right down by her side. "Why so gay and sunshiny?" said Sonny, perking his little head to one side and gazing up at Prue (who was decidedly tall for her age) with a mischievous expression in his bright little eye.

Now you know it is particularly tiresome to be asked such a question when you are not feeling quite gay and sunshiny, so Prue answered quite crossly, "You know I'm not!" And her little bells rang out such a melancholy tune that Sonny felt quite crestfallen.

"What's the matter, Prue?" he asked soberly.

"Well, I've been thinking," said Prue. "Here I stand day after day ringing my bells and looking out on the grass and flowers and down at the stream, and never having any freedom like you birds, or even getting a good look at the sky, because I can't lift my petals as so many flowers can." And as she finished speaking a big tear rolled down little Prue's nose and fell in the grass at her feet.

Little Sonny Boy felt quite distressed. He had a tender heart, and besides Little Prue was his friend. Something must be done about it. But what? He perked his head up, down, right, left, but no, he couldn't seem to think of a thing to say to comfort Little Prue. "I know who can help," he chirped suddenly and before Prue could utter a word he had disappeared into the treetops.

It was only a few minutes (although it seemed at least two hundred to Little Prue because she was so lonely and melancholy) before Sonny returned and with him Granddaddy Owl. Sonny hopped down once more beside Little Prue but Granddaddy Owl found a perch on a tree above their heads.

"My dear little friend," said Granddaddy in his rather pompous way. "Sonny tells me that you have a burden on your heart."

"Indeed I have," sobbed Little Prue. (By this time her story seemed to herself so sad that she wept not one but many, many tears.) And then she told him everything.

"Well, well," said Granddaddy when she had finished—"Well, well!" And he kept saying "well" for so long that Little Prue felt quite annoyed. "It wasn't 'well' at all—quite the contary!" she thought.

At last the old owl closed his eyes, seemingly deep in thought. Little Prue was afraid he had forgotten all about her and returned to her own melancholy reflections.

But suddenly a voice descended from the treetop. "It's all a question of relativity," boomed Daddy Owl.

"Relativ—what?" gasped Little Prue and Sonny Sparrow together. "Whatever is that?"

'That Relativ-Thing"

"Do you mean to say," said Daddy Owl, "that you've never hear of relativity! Such ignorance! Where did you go to school?"

"I learnt quite a lot of things in Mother Earth's school this last winter," faltered Prue, "but I don't remember about that relativ— thing."

"What does it mean, anyhow? asked Sonny, quite unabashed.

Granddaddy had to say "Well" a great many times and then think and think before he found an answer, but at last it came.

"Relativity," he said, "means that—er-well, it means—that it all depends."

"It all depends?" asked Prue slowly.

"Yes," repeated Granddaddy as if entirely satisfied with himself. "Relativity means that it all depends."

"But what does it depend on, Granddaddy," teased Sonny.

"On the point of view, of course. What else could it depend on?" almost shouted Granddaddy. But then seeing that the children looked thoroughly bewildered, he added, "See, children, I'll tell you a story and then you'll understand—oh quite entirely. But first, have you ever heard of the planets?" asked Granddaddy.

"Of course!" cried Little Prue. "Oh, how I wish I could see those lovely heavenly bodies! But I cannot even lift up my face to the sky." Granddaddy looked solemnly at the little bluebell for a moment, then he began, speaking very slowly:

"Far away on the planet Jupiter lived an eagle. He was a golden eagle, because all eagles who live there are golden, and he was 10 times as large as the eagles of our earth because that is the size of eagles on the planet Jupiter. His name was Long Beak and he lived on a crag on the highest of all Jupiter's mountains. It was called Mt. Kekokquchow. Long Beak had many brothers and sisters and they were a happy family—all except Long Beak. He never could feel quite contented and longed to fly away and seek adventure and freedom.

"'Oh, dear, I am so tired of this old humdrum Jupiter,' he said one day. 'How I wish that I could journey through space and visit one of those wonderful heavenly bodies I see gleaming above me every night!' And at last he decided that he would go. So bidding a hasty farewell to his family, Long Beak soared up, and up and up, until at last Jupiter was only a speck in the distance. He flew and he flew and he flew

"'Dear me,' he thought at last, 'I'm sure I've been flying for days and days. Do I have to go on flying forever?"

"He was about giving up in despair when he saw something in the distance and, as he approached, there spread out before him lay our beautiful Earth, with its mountains and rivers, its woods and its fields. It looked quite wonderful to Long Beak, after his long, long flight, though it must be confessed that it was not so entirely unlike his humdrum Jupiter after all.

"But oh, he was tired, and below him lay a wood full of blue jewels! How beautiful they looked! He must at least examine them at closer quarters. And so Long Beak descended to the Bluebell wood and looked for the first time at the little bluebells. 'How lovely!' he said, 'and how joyful their little bells sound! I will rest here.' With a sigh of relief he alighted on the tallest tree.

"'Now at last I'm free,' he said. 'I have left dull old Jupiter behind and am living on one of those beautiful shining stars I used to see at night. Oh, how happy I shall be!'"

Granddaddy finished his story, and looked down at Sonny and Prue.

"So you see," he said, "it all depends on the point of view."

Little Prue smiled, nodding her head and ringing her bells softly, but joyfully. "And to think," she cried, "that I never remembered that I LIVE on one of the stars myself. And it's a beautiful star, too, and a beautiful wood. I love it."

And Sonny Song Sparrow burst into a gay little song that floated on and on until it filled all the wood with melody.

Illustrations by Decie Merwin

"Relativ—what?" Gasped Little Prue and Sonny Sparrow Together.

"It's All a Question of Relativity," Boomed Daddy Owl.

Uncle Peter's Idea

"OH, LOOK at that beautiful big one," cried Dick, pointing upward, as he and his sister Betty stood together watching the gulls swoop around them.

"Yes," Betty answered as she gazed around at the circling mass of birds, "they do have a lovely time sailing about in the air. Look! They just come down on to the water and float up and down on the waves as easily as anything. It must be glorious to be a bird!"

Dick looked at his new birthday watch. "Come on," he said, "I'll race you to the station." And off they flew, arriving just as Uncle Peter's train was signalled.

It was Dick's birthday and after lunch he showed all his presents to his uncle. Uncle Peter greatly admired the wrist watch but when a box of clay was opened he asked, "What can you do with this stuff?"

"Make things," Dick answered — "all sorts of things."

Uncle Peter thought a moment and then exclaimed: "I've got an idea. Let's see if you two children really use your eyes. Take one roll each and sit down at the table; we'll have a competition."

The children rushed to the cupboard for their modeling boards and in less than no time were waiting intently to hear what they were to do next.

"What were you doing before you came to meet me?" asked Uncle Peter.

"Watching the gulls circling around us on the beach," answered Betty, after a moment's thought.

"Did you watch them long?" questioned her uncle.

"Yes, quite a while," Dick put in. "It was wonderful—the way they just spread out their wings and sailed with the wind!"

Ten Minutes

"Now listen," said Uncle Peter, quietly. "I will give you just ten minutes by Dick's new wrist watch and we will see which of you can make the best model of a gull with its wings spread out, floating on the wind."

Dick looked at his watch; it was just 2:30. Uncle Peter said "go," and the competition began.

Both children started off gayly. A gull must have a body and head before the wings can go on, so the beginning was not so hard. Presently, however, Dick stopped and thought for some time and a moment later came to a standstill, a perplexed look on her face, but as it was a competition, neither spoke. Wings must somehow be fastened onto the body so they set to work again.

"How goes the time?" queried Uncle Peter.

"Three more minutes," answered Dick, surveying his effort with a perplexed and dissatisfied air.

More alterations, another pause, and finally time was called.

"Oh," sighed Betty, "something is wrong with mine; it might be almost anything."

"Mine doesn't look right either, does it, Uncle Peter?" said Dick holding his model up as if it were flying.

Their uncle smiled, "Not so bad for a first try," he said. Then turning to Betty he added: "What did you find most difficult to remember?"

"What sort of tail it had and where the wings joined on," replied Betty promptly.

"And you, Dick?"

"What shape the wings really were and what happened to the gull's legs when it flies." Dick knew exactly what had stumped him.

"Now listen to me," said Uncle Peter with a twinkle in his eye. "I am going to put your two models side by side on the table. You run up and get your hats and coats on and we will all go down together and have a look at the gulls."

"Isn't it funny," remarked Dick as they plodded along, "we look at things but we do not really see them. Anyway I know just what I want to look for this time," and he ran on ahead arriving first at the beach.

"Oh, look!" he shouted, as the other two approached. "The legs lie back against the body and the wings have a sort of elbow in front, and I made my tail all wrong, too."

"So did I," said Betty, her eyes following a lovely bird as it swooped down and alighted on the crest of a wave. "Look! The wings come out from the top of the body," she added.

Both children gazed intently at the flying birds, drinking in every detail, trying to remember all the points they had found especially difficult when they had been making the models.

Two New Models

"We don't always use our eyes even when we think we do," smiled Uncle Peter. "And now let us get back and you can have another try before tea."

Shouts of laughter brought Mother into the sitting room.

"What are you people up to?" she said. "Anyway you all seem very happy."

"Oh!" exploded Dick between the laughs, "do look at the tail Betty put on her gull, and mine is all wrong, too. The wings are wrong and the legs shouldn't hang down when it's in the air."

"They do look a little peculiar," Mother admitted, "but it is difficult to do a bird on the wing."

"Oh, no," cried both children together. "Uncle Peter, do let's try again!"

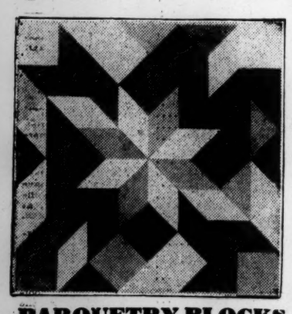
Silence reigned for ten minutes while the children worked steadily without a break.

"Time," called Uncle Peter. "Well done!" he added as he looked at the new models. "Splendid!" said Mother.

"Wasn't it fun!" said Dick. "Why, Uncle Peter, we can have such lovely times now seeing whether we really look at things."

"Although these new models are so very much better than the first ones you did," replied his uncle, "if you look at the gulls next time you are by the sea, you will find ever so many more little points that you have not noticed, and" he added, with a jolly smile, "I think we have had a lovely time together, so now let's all enjoy the wonderful tea Mother has been preparing for us, and then I must go. And on the way to the station shall we have one more peep at the gulls?"

"Oh, yes, do let's," cried both children delightedly.



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Peterli's Switch Parade

"I DON'T s'pose you have Arbor Day in Switzerland, do you, Peterli?" asked Tommy, hopping along beside the gardener as he swept the leaves from the driveway.

"Arbor Day?" Peterli's blue eyes looked puzzled.

"Oh, you know—when you plant trees so there'll be lots more growing where others are cut down. If nobody ever planted trees, pretty soon there wouldn't be any, and then, where'd we be?" Tommy repeated what he had learned at school that day.

"Peterli's face cleared. "I see. You mean a Switch Parade Day."

It was Tommy's turn to look puzzled. But Peterli went on to explain.

"Years ago the people in the little village of Brugg, Switzerland, realized that they had no trees to make their village beautiful. The burgomaster and his officials put their heads together and thought of a plan.

They asked each man, woman and child in the village to come to a big field (the commons) in the middle of the town, at a certain time on a certain day. Each one was to bring some instrument large enough to make a small hole in the ground.

"The great day came. The burgomaster had bought eight sacks of acorns to be used for seed. Each citizen was given a share and was sent to poke holes in the earth. Into each hole an acorn was to be dropped. Each villager was given a wheaten roll as a reward for his work, and how, he did rejoice at the prospect of a fine forest! When the wind, rain and sun had sweetened the soil, then they would see the result of their labor."

"Did they grow?" broke in Tommy.

"Alas," continued Peterli, leaning on his rake, "not a single sprout poked his head above the ground."

"Oh!"

"But they weren't easily discouraged. They wisely planted oats and rye in the field, and the next year, at the same time, the burgomaster issued the same order that he had before. Again the process was repeated. Only this time, they planted their acorns in neat furrows. Each villager was given his little wheaten roll as he finished, just as had been done a year ago—"

"This time they grew?" interrupted Tommy.

But Peterli shook his head. "Not a spear of green pushed above the barren earth. And how disappointed the villagers were!"

"Did they try again?"

"Oh, yes. They were brave people. A third time the same proclamation was given. But instead of bringing switches, poles, sticks and hoes, each villager was to come empty-handed. When they had gathered before the commons, the burgomaster gave each some tiny, living trees. These were to be tucked into the soft earth, and when that was done, each villager was to receive the wheaten roll.

"Weeks passed. The rains came and made the earth soft and warm. The sun sent down his kindest rays. The villagers watched the patch of green, jealously and fearfully. Would the trees wilt or no?

"But the tiny trees flourished, reaching up their green arms to the sky. At last, at last, the forest had come!

"And from that day to this, the people have celebrated that day with a Switch Parade. In thankfulness for the blessing of trees, everyone goes to the forest, where he breaks off a green branch, shoulders it, and parades back to the villages. This shows that the woods are flourishing still."

"Why," finished Tommy, "it's almost exactly like our Arbor Day. And almost as nice!"

Month of May

I think the early month of May
Is lovelier than a song can say:

The shining leaves, the thick green boughs
Where many a bird can build a house;

Gay flowers bright on every hill,
Daisy and pink and daffodil;

Beauty in every garden spot,
Bright rose and fair forget-me-not;

Robins and wrens all wild with joy;
Glad shouts of romping girl and boy;
And new-plowed fields, and singing brooks,
And how the light at sunrise looks.

There's not a song could ever say
The beauty of the month of May!

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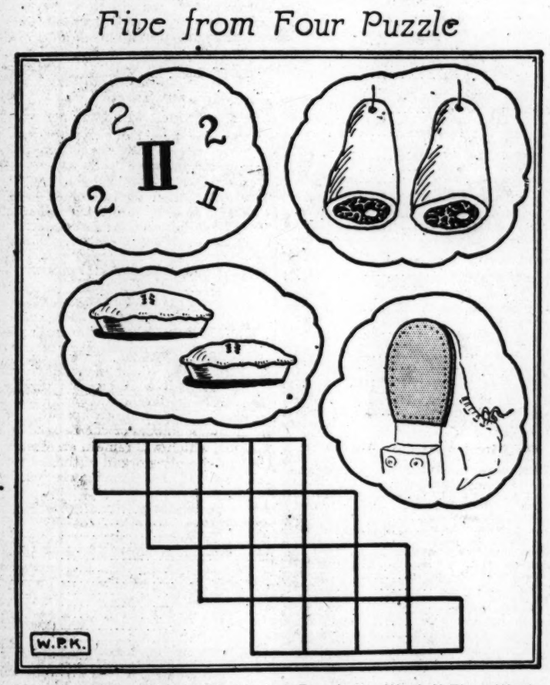

Each of the Above Objects Represents a Four-Letter Word. If These Words Are Placed in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, Five Different Words Can Be Read Vertically From Top to Bottom.

Five from Four Puzzle

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Puzzle:
Wing, knot, drum, bell, door, cube, comb, four, bird, boat: World Court.

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The Mail Bag

Griffith, Australia

Dear Editor:

In "Tales of Tails" printed in the Young Folks' Page some time ago, you mentioned the opossum and I was wondering if you would be interested to hear of our Australian opossum and her habits.

Mrs. Opossum lives in a hollow branch of a tree, and eats the young leaves of the gums and eucalyptus trees. Her young ones measure only a few inches when born and are quite helpless. When old enough to leave their mother's pouch they cling to her fur with their sharp claws, and use their tails also.

Unlike the American opossum, the Australian opossums have black hair on the back of their tails and use them for climbing as well as cover when asleep. They are covered with lovely dark gray fur with soft brown underneath. They have bright furry faces and black noses, and in spite of their nocturnal habits they make nice pets and will eat bread, cake and fruit.

Opossum fur is very valuable and now these little animals are protected by law. In many places in Queensland they are very numerous. They have a peculiar cry and on moonlight nights can be seen on the highest branches of the trees, or swinging from tree to tree with their tails and fore-paws.

Enid M.

[How many of our Mail Bag boys and girls have seen an opossum?—Ed.]

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I have gained many fine correspondents through the Mail Bag, and my sister wants to correspond with a girl in America. So, would you please forward the inclosed envelope and complete the address.

We have a wireless at home, and I enjoy listening to the concerts and the plays. Next door to our place is a field where two horses are kept. Their names are Kitty and Jimmy, and we like to feed them with grass, thistle, and many other things that horses like to eat. Thomas W.

Grinnell, Iowa

Dear Editor:

We have just got back from Los Angeles, California, where my father gave a series of lectures the last part of December. In all the long trips I have taken, I have been in 23 states not including Old Mexico, Canada, and Washington, D. C.

I would certainly enjoy corresponding with any girl living in any place in the world, for I love to write letters. I am 12 years old. My principal hobbies are athletics (stunts especially), dramatics, and collecting stamps. I also play the clarinet.

Grinnell has a little over 5000 inhabitants and is noted for its lovely trees. Grinnell College is situated here. Most people living out of this State think it is nothing but a flat piece of land with corn growing all over it, but it is nothing of the sort. It is a rolling plain and has many high hills, and the farmers grow many other crops besides corn. Grinnell has a city library, a college library, three public schools, one high school, two parks, one glove factory, one washing machine factory, and one corn-canning factory.

Hoping to receive and answer many letters. How can I correspond with children in Europe? Jane R.

(Read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, Jane.—Ed.)

Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

This is my very first letter to the Mail Bag. I read the letters and enjoy them so much so I thought I should write too.

I have a little dog named Foby. Whenever we go out, he always knows it when he sees us put on our hats. Foby came from Washington, D. C. We had a deep snow this winter and he leaped over it like a rabbit.

Mother and I took a trip to New Mexico, Christmas. I have five boy cousins who live in a copper mining town there, Santa Rita. We played in the mining pits all one morning.

I am collecting stamps and have a nice new album. I am 9 years old and I should like to correspond with some little girl in a foreign country.

Bobbie J.

Oswego, New York

Dear Editor:

We live in the country and I go to a country school. I would be glad to write if someone would write first. We have nine children in our class. The schoolhouse is next door to us. I have to get the cows all the time except winter. We have not let them out yet. I would like to know about some country far away. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade.

Dick B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Frances W. (8), Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Virginia McE. (8), Norwood, Pa.
Dorothea P. (9), El Paso, Tex. (Please send in your last name and street number, Dorothea).
Lucile P. (9), Moultrie, Ga.
Barbara Jean C. (9), Kalamazoo, Mich.—Studying violin.
Angela G. (9), Milwaukee, Wis.
Ella H. (10), Bradford, Yorks, England.—Especially from Holland and Switzerland, and from Girl Guides.
Helen J. (10), Oswego, N. Y.
Phyllis H. (11), Huntington Park, Calif.
Bertha M. (12), Arverne, L. I., N. Y.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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Full Text of French Minister's Plan for the Federation of European States

(Continued from Page 1)

than the League of Nations itself. The encouragement given to the development of a general system of arbitration and security and to a common tariff policy will if approved be very far-reaching in its effect.

It is generally recognized that if the proposed union is realized even in part, it will have a decisive effect on the political and economic relations of Europe with the rest of the world.

London Gives Briand Plan a Somewhat Cool and Cautious Reception

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Aristide Briand's scheme for federating Europe holds the center of the stage of public interest here, but it cannot be said that the comment is enthusiastic or even entirely favorable. Surprise is caused in the first place by the fact that M. Briand has stressed the political rather than the economic functions of his organization. This inevitably raises a doubt, present in some suspicious minds from the outset, whether M. Briand is not seeking extra bolts and bars for a peace settlement lest those forged by the Treaties of Versailles, Trianon and St. Germain are not strong enough

The whole document has given rise to many questions. What, it is asked, is the need for a fresh secretariat over and above the one already functioning with much success at Geneva? Do not the foreign ministers of the chief European countries already meet three times yearly at the League of Nations Council, and all of them once at the League Assembly?

Again where does Great Britain come in? Is Great Britain to have one foot in a European federation and the other in the British Commonwealth of Nations? And if so, what happens if the two organizations begin to march in different directions?

Despite the doubts, however, it is felt that Briand's idea will lead to a fruitful discussion which The Times says will be "followed with sympathetic interest." The Daily Telegraph dubs the project "grandiose," but adds that "the prime need of Europe is not so much noble conceptions as practical policies, which practical statesmen will carry into effect. There is running through this memorandum the idea—so dear to French statesmen—that Europe requires a 'progressive extension' of the policy of the 'international guarantees inaugurated at Locarno'—an idea certainly not shared by instructed public opinion in this country which wants no more extension and no more obligations."

France Fond of Alliances

The Manchester Guardian also has doubts on this subject. "M. Briand may say, not for the first time, that security based on military guarantees is the chief political need. Others may say, in reply, that its security is based in the first place on disarmament upon a positive system for the obligatory, peaceful settlement of all disputes, upon an elastic system of international law conforming to developing a sense of international justice and upon the complete repudiation of all partial military alliances."

France hitherto has been particularly fond of such alliances, says the Morning Post, frankly sarcastic and quoting a phrase of Clemenceau, describes the scheme as a product of "an intelligence entirely in a fluid state which wasteth all the potentialities of speech and action indiscriminately through the vagueness of its aims and its means of attaining them." It adds that all the subjects to be dealt with by M. Briand's new organization are studies "without any perceptible results" by various bureau committees of the League. "But there is nothing like a little healthy duplication in such matters."

The Daily News also asks: "What is the object of this multiplication of machinery?" and thinks it would have been wiser if France had "devoted her energies not to the creation of new machinery, but to the more effective operation of that which already exists."

No Paper Favors Joining

Not a single newspaper advocates Britain's joining M. Briand's organization, and most people here would agree with L. C. Amery's declaration at the meeting of the pan-European League in Berlin that "we cannot belong both to pan-Europa and pan-Britannica. Between the two there is no Englishman of any political party who would hesitate to make choice. For all I know," he continued, "the present Government, to most of whose members this pan-European movement is completely unknown, may think it courteous to M. Briand to make some sort of a half-acceptance. But make no mistake. Any whole-hearted co-operation is impossible. Anyone who toys with such an idea would do a disservice to Europe and the British Commonwealth."

James L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, says in that journal that the initial impulse leading to world trade recovery must come from the United States where there may be a business revival in the autumn. America, Mr. Garvin continues, is "the flywheel of the world's economic machinery today and must revolve full speed again before all the wheels can be set spinning elsewhere."

Mr. Garvin condemns the new United States tariff as the "very climax of the exaggeration of protection." He feels that this tariff, however, is so much in accordance with the general world movement that he thinks Great Britain will have to come into line, having regard on one hand to the needs of its farmers and on the other to the impossibility without a tariff of rationalizing industry effectively.

Germany's Acceptance of Plan Is Tempered With Considerable Caution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Cautious reserve, tempered by a leaning which is fundamentally favorable toward European co-operation is the attitude which Germany takes toward the Briand memorandum at present, but it is believed that Germany will co-operate. This reserve is explained in official, political as well as journalistic circles the circumstance that M. Briand's memorandum goes much further toward the political side than apparently was expected here. Against an economic Pan-Europe as a first move there would have been scarcely any objections here, it is declared. Dr. Gustav Stresemann was in favor of first tackling the economic side of this question, Baron Werner von Rheinbaden, one of the most intimate friends of the late Foreign Minister pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. But the drawing-up of a plan for a political Pan-Europe somewhat startles Germany. There is especially the apprehension that some day this new union might be directed against the United States and even Great Britain and last but not least against Soviet Russia, which is causing a show of caution.

Wilhelmstrasse on no account wants to be on a bad footing with Washington. A second point raised here is that a political Pan-Europa as described by M. Briand seems to be based on the foundation of peace treaties, thus apparently strengthening the Treaty of Versailles. Pan-European unity can only be formed on a basis of the equality of all members, it is declared, yet Germany, whose armament is limited, whose western province—the Rhinelands—are subjected to international regulations, is not on an equal basis with the other powers, it is said.

Germany somehow apprehends that the new union may strengthen the position of France in Europe, and this is also marring Germany's enthusiasm for M. Briand's memorandum.

The only big paper accepting it without reserve is the Frankfurter Zeitung, which writes: "As M. Briand sketches the new Europe everybody can accept it."

Georg Bernhard, the well-known editor of the Vossische Zeitung appeals to German youth with the question: "Is Europe not worthy the same efforts and labor of today's youth which the youth of the last generation spent on Germany?"

Briand Limits Scheme for Federation to What He Regards as Possibilities

(Reprinted by permission of the New York Times.)

PARIS—The following is the text of Aristide Briand's memorandum accompanying his plan for European federation:

In the first meeting held at Geneva on Sept. 9, 1929, at the request of the representative of France, qualified representatives of 27 European states, members of the League of Nations, were asked to consult in the interest of an understanding between the various governments with a view to the institution between the peoples of Europe of a kind of federal bond which might establish between them a system of constant solidarity and permit them in any necessary case to enter into immediate contact for study, discussion and settlement of problems of common interest.

The representatives consulted were unanimous in recognizing the necessity of an effort in this direction, and undertook to recommend to their governments a study of the question which had been submitted by the representative of France, who had already had occasion on Sept. 5 to make a proposal before the Assembly of the League of Nations.

In order to emphasize their unanimity, which already had established in principle a moral union of Europe, they decided to draft without delay the procedure which seemed to them most fitting for the facilitation of the proposed inquiry. They confided to the representative of France the task of setting down a memorandum to the interested governments the essential points on which they should concentrate their study; to collect and enregister their opinions; to set forth the conclusions of this consultation and to make from them a report to be submitted to a European conference which might be held at Geneva during the next Assembly of the League.

Essential Reservations

While working at this task which had been confided to it, the Government of the French Republic recalls the general attitude and the essential reservations which dominated the thoughts of all the representatives who met the 9th of September last.

The proposal which was submitted for study by the 27 European governments found its justification in a very precise sentiment of collective responsibility in the face of the danger which threatens European peace from political, economic and social viewpoints because of the fact of a lack of co-ordination in the general economy of the continent. The necessity of establishing a permanent system of conventional solidarity for a rational organization of Europe results, in effect, from the de facto condition of solidarity in this part of the world improved by the geographic situation as essential to the security and welfare of its peoples.

There can be no doubt that a lack of cohesion in the grouping of the material and moral forces of Europe constitutes virtually the most serious obstacle to the development and efficiency of all the political and juridic institutions on which the first efforts to establish an organization for universal peace have been founded. This disposition of forces limits gravely in Europe the possibility of enlarging the economic market and the attempts to intensify and improve industrial production and to create guarantees against labor crises, which are a source of both political and social instability. The danger of such disassociation is increased, in fact, by the length of new frontiers, with their 12,000 miles of customs barriers, which the peace treaties created in an effort to satisfy national aspirations.

League Responsibilities

Even the action of the League of Nations, whose responsibilities are heavier because it is universal, may be exposed in Europe to serious danger if this territorial division of the Continent is not compensated for by a bond of solidarity which will permit European nations to take cognizance of their geographic unity and to realize within the League one of those regional understandings which the pact formally recommends.

A formula of European co-operation, in liaison with the League of Nations, would thus increase instead of diminish the League's authority, as it is closely in accord with the League's views.

There can be no question of constituting a European group outside of the League, but, on the contrary, it is a question of harmonizing European interests under the control and within the spirit of the League by incorporating within its universal system a limited system, which therefore would be all the more effective. The realization of a federative organization in Europe would be an element of progress for the League of Nations, from which extra-European nations might benefit.

Such a conception will not give rise to any misunderstanding, as the principle is the same as in the more limited regional pact of the Locarno agreements, which inaugurated a policy of European co-operation.

In fact, some questions are of interest to Europe alone, and European states might feel the need of more immediate and more direct action in the interest of peace, in which, furthermore, they would benefit from the consciousness of their ethnical affinity and their joint civilization.

European Geographic Unity

The League of Nations itself, in the general exercise of its activities, has had more than once to take account of this geographic unity which Europe constitutes and to which common solutions might be applied which could not be applied to the whole world. It would be exactly one of the tasks of the proposed association to prepare and to facilitate the co-ordination of purely European activities of the League of Nations.

Far from constituting a new instrument of contention for the settlement of litigation, the European association, which could not be called upon in such case to exercise its influence except as a consultative body, would be qualified to treat the special problems the settlement of which had been confined by a pact or by treaties to a special procedure of the League or to any other procedure expressly defined. But in those cases in which the task was essentially reserved to the League, the federal bond between the European states would still play a very useful rôle in preparing a favorable atmosphere for pacific settlements by the League or in facilitating the practical execution of its decisions.

Furthermore, the representative of France has been anxious from the start to avoid any ambiguity, since when he took the initiative for the first European meeting he considered that it ought to include only representatives of states which are members of the League and should be held at Geneva during the meeting of the tenth assembly —that is to say, in the atmosphere and within the scope of the League of Nations.

The proposed European organization would not be in opposition to any ethnical group on other continents or in Europe itself outside of the League of Nations any more than it would be in opposition to the League.

Not Directed Against Anyone

The work of European co-operation is of such immediate and vital necessity that it is an end in itself. It is a positive undertaking, and there can be no question of its being directed against any one. On the contrary, this work ought to be carried out in the full and friendly confidence of, and often even in collaboration with, all other States or groups of States which are so sincerely interested in the organization of universal peace as to recognize that the interests of greater homogeneity in Europe, in which modern laws of international economy and constant national limitation are thrown into conflict, would produce conditions of stabilization indispensable to the development of their own economic exchange.

The policy of European union implies in effect a conception absolutely different to that which has formerly determined in Europe the formation of customs unions tending to the abolition of internal customs barriers in order to raise more rigorous barriers outside this community, that is to say, to constitute in effect a fighting instrument against the States situated outside these unions.

Such a conception would be incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations, which are closely attached to the idea of universality and which remain its aid while it seeks and favors partial realizations.

It is under this general conception that the proposed study must be clearly placed, so that the institution of the federal bond which is sought will in no case or in any degree effect the sovereign rights of the States which are members of such an association.

It is on a plan of absolute sovereignty and entire political independence that the entente between European nations must be realized. It would be, furthermore, impossible to imagine the least thought of political domination in an organization deliberately placed under control of the League of Nations of which two fundamental principles are precisely the sovereignty of States and their equality of rights. And together with the rights and sovereignty, cannot the genius of each nation be strengthened in its particular co-operation in a collective way with a federal union fully recognizing the conditions and characteristics of each people? It is under these reservations that the Government of the French Republic, in conformity with the procedure drawn up at the European meeting on the 9th of September, 1929, has the honor to submit today for examination of the interested governments an outline of the different points on which they are invited to formulate their opinions.

Complete Text of Plan for European Federation

The following is the complete text of his plan for a federation of Europe submitted by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, to the governments of 26 nations:

CHAPTER I

Necessity for a pact of general order, however elementary, for the affirmation of the principle of a moral union of Europe and solemn consecration of the fact of solidarity between European nations.

In a formula which should be as liberal as possible, but should indicate clearly the essential objective of this association in the service of the collective work and pacific organization of Europe, the signatory governments should engage to make regular contacts, in periodical or extraordinary meetings, for the examination in common of all questions likely to interest in a primary degree the community of European peoples.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The signatory governments being thus committed to the general principles of a certain common policy and the principle of a European union being thus henceforth removed from all discussions and above all procedure in daily application: The study of ways and means shall be reserved to the European conference or to a permanent organization, which shall be called upon to constitute a living bond of solidarity among European nations and thus to incarnate the moral personality of the European union.

2. This initial and symbolic pact, under cover of which will be pursued the determination, organization and development of the constituent elements of the European association, should be drawn up in such fashion as to limit itself by the definition of the essential rôle of this association. [The eventual extension of this pact of principle into a fuller charter should be reserved for the future.]

3. The terms of the European pact should, however, take into account the essential reservations indicated in the present memorandum and it should seek to define the character of Europe considered as a regional entente within the terms of Article XXI of the Covenant of the League and itself within the League of Nations. [It should be set forth that the European association cannot substitute itself for the League of Nations in tasks confined to that body by pact or by treaties, and that even in its own domain of the organization of Europe it should co-ordinate its particular activities with the general activity of the League of Nations.]

4. In order to better emphasize the subordination of the European association to the League of Nations, the European pact should be reserved at its origin to states which are members of the League.

CHAPTER II

Necessity of a mechanism for the assurance of the European union; indispensable to the organization for the accomplishment of its task.

(a) The necessity of a representative and responsible organ to inform the regular institution of the "European conference" composed of representatives of all European governments, members of the League of Nations, which will remain an essential and directive organ of the European Union in liaison with the League.

The powers of this conference, its organization, its president and its regular and extraordinary sessions should be determined at the next meeting of the European states, which shall have to deliberate on the conclusions of a report of inquiry, and which, under the reserve of governmental approval or indispensable parliamentary ratification, should assure the final drafting of the project for the European organization.

OBSERVATION

In order to avoid any predominance in favor of one European state over the others, presidents of the European conference should be elected annually and function in rotation.

(b) The necessity of an executive organ to inform the permanent political committee composed only of a certain number of members of the European conference and assuring practically to the European union its organ of study and at the same time its instrument of action.

The composition and powers of the European committee, the manner of designation of its members, its organization, its presidency and its sessions should be determined at the next meeting of the European states. The activity of this committee, like that of the conference, being within the framework of the League, its meetings should be held at Geneva, where its regular session should coincide with those of the Council of the League.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The presidents of this committee should be in rotation.

2. As the committee can include only a restricted number of representatives of European nations, it should have the power to invite at any moment representatives of other European nations, whether or not they are members of the League, who might be particularly interested in the study of any questions. Furthermore, it should reserve the right, at any time it might judge necessary or opportune to invite representatives of an extra-European power to attend or even to participate, with a consultative or deliberative voice, in deliberations on a question in which that power may be interested.

3. The principal tasks of the committee might be the general examination of procedure for the realization and application of ways and means of setting forth the constituent elements of the future European federal union and drawing up the general inventory of a program of European co-operation, including a study of political, economic, social and other questions in interesting the European community and not yet dealt with by the League of Nations; special action to be taken to put in force by European governments decisions of the League.

4. The committee, after adoption of a general program of European co-operation, might confide the study of certain chapters to special technical committees.

(c) The necessity of the service of a secretariat, limited in the beginning to the administrative assurance of the execution of instructions of the president of the conference and the European committee, communications between governments which are signatories of the European pact, conversations of the conference or the committee, preparation of discussions, registration and notification of resolutions.

OBSERVATIONS

1. In the beginning the secretariat might be confined to the government charged in rotation with the president of the European committee.

2. When the necessity of a permanent secretariat arises, it should be established at Geneva.

3. Organization of the work of the secretariat should always take into account the possibilities of at least partial and temporary employment of the special services of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

CHAPTER III

Dealing in advance with the fundamental purposes which must determine the broad outlines of the European committee and guide it in its study and elaboration of European organization.

The third point could be withheld for consideration of the projected meeting of European States.

All possibility of progress toward economic union being strictly determined by the question of security, itself closely bound up with the question of possible progress in the realm of political union, it is therefore on the political field that the best efforts of organizers to create for Europe an organic structure must be concentrated.

It is also along these lines that the economic policy of Europe, as well as the tariff policies of the various European States, must subsequently develop.

An opposite procedure would not only be useless but would also appear to the weaker nations as destined to expose them without guarantees or compensation to the risks of political domination which might easily result from industrial domination by the better organized States.

It is therefore logical and fair that the economic sacrifices to be made to the whole will find their justification chiefly in the development of a political situation establishing confidence between the peoples and true pacification in their minds. And even after the accomplishment of such a state of affairs, protected by the established régime and close association to further the aims of peace between European peoples, it will still be necessary on the political side of the problem to establish a keener feeling for international requirements, to impose upon the members of the European community in favor of a European organism a sincere conception and effective pursuit of a truly liberal tariff policy.

The conception of European political co-operation should tend toward this essential end; a federation built not upon the idea of unity but of union; that is to say, sufficiently supple as to respect the independence and national sovereignty of each of these States, at the same time assuring to all the benefit of collective solidarity for the settlement of political questions involving the fate of the European community or of one of its members.

Such a conception could imply as a consequence the general development by Europe of a system of arbitration and security and the progressive extension to the whole European community of the policy of international guarantees inaugurated at Locarno until such time as a series of agreements are merged in the general system of agreements.

The conception of the economic organization of Europe must be directed toward this essential aim: the rapprochement between the various European economic systems realized under the friendly responsibility of governments working in unison.

With this purpose in mind, the various governments could finally agree to the terms of a general pact in which were stated the principles of a simple economic pact and the purposes of these tariff policies. The ideal would be the creation of a common market, raising to a maximum the level of human well-being within the boundaries of Europe.

Under this inspiration, the rational organization of a European system of production and exchange, by means of the gradual liberation and methodical simplification of the circulation of goods, capital and persons under a single reserve according to the needs of the national defense of each state, could immediately be started.

Once the principle of such a tariff policy is adopted and finally agreed upon by all the governments, the study of ways and means for its realization could be reserved for the technical consideration of a committee of experts under the conditions set forth in Chapter II, Paragraph B, Observation 4.

CHAPTER IV

The advisability of reserving for the study of the next European conference, or for the special European Federation Committee, matters relating to the best means for carrying out broad principles, included among which are the following relating to the selection of the best field for European co-operation.

1. General economics. The effective application in Europe of the program set up by the recent economic conference of the League of Nations, the control of policies of industrial unions and cartels and the study of future possibilities regarding the progressive lowering of tariffs.

2. Economic equipment. The establishment of co-ordination between great public works undertaken by European states—roads for increased motor car traffic, canals, etc.

3. Communications and transit, by land, water and air. The regulation and improvement of inter-European traffic, the co-ordination of the work of the European waterway commissions, agreements between railways, and a régime of European postal, telegraph, telephone and broadcasting systems.

4. Finance. The encouragement of credit destined for economic development of those states whose economic positions, markets, etc., are now underdeveloped.

5. The settlement of certain labor questions of a special European character, such as inland navigation, glass trades, regulation and social consequences of inter-European emigration, uniformity of application in reference to social insurance laws, workmen's pensions, working insurance, etc.

6. Hygiene. The extension of certain methods of hygiene already successfully worked out by the experimental division of hygiene of the organization of the League of Nations, especially the regeneration of agricultural districts, the enforcement of insurance against sickness and national schools of hygiene, the prevention of European epidemics, the exchange of information and staffs between various state hygiene organizations, scientific and administrative co-operation in the fight against great social plagues, against occupational diseases and infant mortality.

7. Intellectual Co-operation. Co-operation between universities and preparatory schools, literary and artistic co-operation, concentration of scientific research, improvement of relations of the press, particularly among news agencies, the transport of newspapers, etc.

8. Interparliamentary Relations. Utilization of the work of the Interparliamentary Union with view to development of meetings and exchanges between various parliamentary circles of European states for the purpose of cultivating a political ground for that work of the European union which would require parliamentary sanction, and in a general way to improve the international atmosphere of Europe by mutual understanding of the interests, feelings and peoples.

9. Administration. The setting up of European sections in certain international organizations which either already exist or might be established.

Addition B—Settlement of methods of European co-operation concerning questions which would come before the European conference and the European committee.

It might be advisable, according to cases, either to set up organizations for co-ordination and study where there are none today, for example, concerning the question of equipment of various inland navigation commissions, or to support the efforts of the League concerning those questions already subject to methodical study, and in general by promoting the exchange of views and friendly negotiations for the enforcement by members of the union of conventions established or of recommendations made by the League of Nations.

Finally, by summoning conferences, European or world-wide, by the League of Nations concerning questions likely to be solved by the League but which are naturally disposed of. At all European conferences, extra-European states would be invited to be represented by observers, and any convention set up by the conference called on the demand of European states, provided its purpose was not strictly confidential, would remain open to the adhesion of extra-European states.

CHAPTER V

Determination of a means of collaboration between the union and countries not belonging to it.

In requesting an opinion of 26 European states and by which it has been commissioned to make the inquiry, the Government of the French Republic wishes to note at the outset that from a purely practical standpoint it deemed it better to devote itself to as simple an exposition as possible, not that it intends to limit the future possibilities of the development of the European Union, but that because in the present condition of the European community and for the sake of increasing the changes of unanimous consent to the first concrete proposal capable of conciliating all the interests and all the special situations involved, it must above all confine itself to a very few simple views. Undoubtedly the best method is by proceeding from the simple to the complex and to trust to time in the task of achieving with the aid of life and by constant evolution the complete expansion of the natural resources which the European Union is likely to contain.

It was a conception of that character which already had guided a representative of France when before the first European gathering convened at Geneva he suggested merely as a starting point the seeking of a simple federal bond to be set up between the European governments and members of the League of Nations with a view to establishing their practical co-operation.

It is not a question of trying to set up an ideal mechanism to satisfy in the abstract all the logical needs of a huge European union, but, on the contrary, by avoiding what would be premature, to begin a practical realization of the first means of contact of what is intended to be a solid basis of co-operation with a view to the settlement in common of all problems bearing on the organization of European peace and the national organization of the vital forces of Europe.

The Government of the French Republic would be grateful to receive before July 15 the replies of governments whose advice it now seeks with all the remarks and spontaneous suggestions with which they may care to accompany their replies.

The French Government expresses the firm hope that such replies will be inspired by a deep concern to help satisfy the expectation of the peoples concerned and that the ardent desires of European conscience will provide the elements of understanding and conciliation making possible, after the embryo of a federal organization has been created, the establishment of a lasting framework of European co-operation for which the next Geneva meeting will be able to decide a program. Times have never been more propitious nor more pressing for the starting of constructive work of this kind. The settlement of the main material and moral problems incident to the last war will soon have freed the new Europe from a burden that bears most heavily on its mind as well as on its wealth. Europe already appears ready for a positive effort which will fit in with the new order of things. It is a decisive hour when a watchful Europe may ordain in freedom her own fate.

Unite to live and prosper—such is the strict obligation hereafter confronting all the nations of Europe. It seems as if the peoples had already clearly shown their mind on the subject. It behooves the governments to assume today their responsibilities for the grouping of the material and moral forces they control for the benefit of the European community as well as mankind under the penalty of surrendering to the risk of private initiative and disorderly enterprise.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Camp Fire Girls."
5:10 Jack Mahoney and Herbert Hewson.
5:25 Rosina Ferdinando, pianist.
5:45 "Voice of Cheer."
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
6:49 Financial news.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; soloists.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, concert pianist.
10:00 NBC, Ovaltine Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Shell Orchestra, balalaikas.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce organ; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield 990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man; time.
6:01 Weather; agricultural markets.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:45 Scott Oracle; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Roxy's Gang; Joseph Stopak.
8:00 Love Composers.
8:30 Boston Musicians' Union period.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; trio; pianos.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Vosiners Orchestra.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petroliers Orchestra.
6:30 The Troubadours Orchestra.
6:45 The Grenadiers Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights"; time.
7:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic Sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris" sketch.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun's Radio Column.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Pollack's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, organ recital.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Program of Favorites.
5:30 Instrumental Trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Song Contest; news; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 to 11:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 to 1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Naval review United States fleet by President Hoover, off Hampton Roads.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4.40 p. m.—NBC, Program from London.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, The Aztecs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. New York.

LOWELL AGAIN WINS SCHOOL BAND PRIZE

Lowell high school regimental band won the Massachusetts trophy for the third consecutive time the band and orchestral contest festival at Waltham May 18, in which 3000 youthful musicians took part.

Second and third places were awarded to the Framingham Rotary Boys' Club and the band from the House of the Angel Guardian. Dorothy Slamin of the Waltham junior high school received a silver baton as the best girl drum major. A similar prize for the best boy drum major was awarded Samuel Hussey, a senior in Quincy high school.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All times is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 20

Concert Artist

Sophie Braslau, contralto; concert orchestra (Libby—WJZ Chain). Two Tchaikovsky songs and Rachmaninoff ballad by Miss Braslau in all-Russian program. Tchaikovsky works and single Glazounoff selection by orchestra under Josef Pasternack. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Radio carnival. Male chorus, mixed quartet and orchestra. 9.

"Salute—Meat Packing Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). William Whitefield Woods, guest speaker; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. 10.

Vaudeville (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF—T). One hour. 10:30.

"Grand Opera Concert" (CBS). Verdi opera. Adele Vasa, soprano; Barbara Maurel, contralto; Theodore Karle, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra. 10:30.

Orchestral

Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Weber's "Der Freischutz Overture"; concert suite, three movements; "Four Northern Dances" suite of Grieg, in dinner concert period. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Savannah Linars' Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Best hits are Sousa march, Albeniz tango, "Black Eyes," "Louise" and "Trepak Dance." 6:15.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Old ones, "Whippoorwill," "Ragtime Opera Medley," "My Gal Sal" and several current numbers. 8.

Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra (WOR). "Hardr Problems," "In a Poinsettia Garden," "Peaceful Valley" and "Sad Horns" are original work of Mr. Robison. Several other populars and the Handy "Mmphis Blues." 8.

Percy Wenrich, composer-soloist; male trio; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). When we begin song reminiscencing we generally get around to "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet," and almost any impromptu male quartet can be urged to sing "Moonlight Bay." These will be sung by the composer Percy Wenrich. The trio will run through other well-known songs by him as "When You Wore a Tulip," "Where De We Go From Here?" and "Sweet Cider Time." 9:30.

Martha Attwood, soprano; Walter Mills, baritone; Ramblers Male Trio; orchestra (Sun Oil—WJZ Chain). Ballads "Comin' Home" and "At the End of the Day With You," by Miss Attwood, Metropolitan Opera singer; "Wreck of the Julie Plante," by Mr. Mills; Gershwin medley by trio; light classics by orchestra. 9:30.

Ray Perkins, songs at piano; orchestra (Orange Crush—WJZ Chain). Popular review. 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Genia Fonariova, soprano; Alexander Kirkloff's balalaika orchestra (WEAF Chain). Russian folk songs, Drigo "Serenade," Brahms "Hungarian Dance" and "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," in the "Troika Bells" musicale. 8.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch's Gypsy Orchestra, Fritz Vayda, soloist. 8:30.

Recitals

Lew White, organist (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 7:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and orchestra. 10.

Popular Vocal

Landi Trio; Howard White, pianist (WJZ Chain). Popular specialties. 7:20.

Breen and de Rose, voice, piano and uke; Welcome Lewis, soloist (WEAF Chain). 10:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Seconyland Sketch (Standard—WEAF Chain). New England history. 7:30.

"Musical Melodrama" (Johnson — WJZ Chain). Serial mystery story. 9.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). 10.

Talks

"The Tariff in the Campaign" (WEAF—T). Three separate discussions in the "Voters' Service" program. 7.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Sacrifice to Oct. 1st; unfurnished 3 rooms and dinette, modern conveniences; 30 minutes from N. Y. C. Tel. BRonxville 5294.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 2108 Regent Place, near B. M. T.—Apartment, first floor. 4 rooms and bath, entirely decorated, $55, all improvements; near Christian Science church. Mansfield 5344.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Share or sublet two-room kitchen apartment; Lincoln Road-Prospect Park Station B. M. T. Flatbush 0295 after 6:30 p. m.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Furnished apartment, five rooms, modern improvements, June 1st till Nov. 1st; or furnished room. Telephone Talbot 3400.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractive light, airy seven-room apartment, completely furnished, balcony with sleeping couch, three or four adults, two or three months. Write GRIFFITH, 30 East 4th Street, or telephone for appointment. Hillcrest 1525-W.

PHILADELPHIA, 204 South 41st Street—Unfurnished, modern, 2nd floor; Frigidaire, screened porch overlooking gardens. Phone Evergreen 9086.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8480. Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2383

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington (Typewriter Co.); business opportunities for men and women. 188 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references. 2282 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's most exclusive high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined woman take care of little girl 3½ years old and have charge of small apartment in family of 3 business people; good wages. Christian Scientist preferred. Telephone Pennsylvania 0011 (New York City).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for thoroughly capable saleswomen, dressers and cutter in leading women's specialty shop in Springfield, Mass. X-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

WANTED—Good old-fashioned cook for two; room work; must be good at making pies and cakes; references. A-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MELROSE, MASS., 39 Crescent Avenue—Home offering rest and care, harmonious atmosphere for study; miles of woodland walks for recreation; auto service from station. Melrose 0877-R.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work and service, reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

1930 EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.
LATIN AND DAY HIGH SCHOOLS.
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF MECHANIC ARTS.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The 1930 examinations for admission to the Teachers College of the City of Boston, Latin and Day High Schools, and the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held this year, as follows:

THE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON (For the regular four-year college courses open to high school graduates who have completed the preparatory course): From Monday, June 2, to Saturday, June 7, inclusive, at The Teachers College of the City of Boston, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

All candidates are required to report for registration and conference on Monday, June 2, at 9 o'clock a. m.

LATIN SCHOOLS (For admission to the Four Year Courses): On Friday, June 6, and on Wednesday, September 10, at 9 o'clock a. m. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin Schools house, on Avenue Louis Pasteur; girls at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh gr

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON—MORNINGSIDE
NEW ENGLISH TYPE BRICK VENEER
9-room single, beamed ceiling living room, fireplace, sun parlor, paneled dining room, maid's room and bath, kitchen, breakfast nook, large master chamber with dressing room, bath and tiled shower, 2 large chambers, extra bath, hot water heat, 2-car garage. This beautiful home among select surroundings commands a view of Lake and Scenes unsurpassed in Greater Boston. ARLINGTON BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION, 455 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, Mass. Arl 4071.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—House 10 large rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces, oak floors, oil heated; good yard, land for garage. 39 Garrison Road.

EXCEPTIONAL

Carpenter Estate, Wakefield. Attractive and Substantial. Corner Lawrence and Main Sts., Lakeside, Opposite Lake Quannapowitt.

14-room mansion, spacious two-story stable (garage); 1¼ acres land, ample trees, shrubbery, gardens. Unusual setting, unsurpassed location. May be seen by appointment. Terms to accommodate. See your broker. Phone Crystal 0070.

WAKEFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Trustee
Wakefield, Mass.

Splendid Opportunity Asheville, N. C.
OVERLOOKING COUNTRY CLUB
FOR SALE (or rent), ¼ co-operative ownership units new modern residential apartment building; 8 individual homes completely furnished; option of outright purchase 20% less than value; stand strictest investigation; $13,000 cash. S. SWENSON, P. O. Box 1838.

Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y.
For sale or rent, house, furnished, six rooms, bath, garage; 85-foot water front; private bathing beach; selling price $16,000; will finance; rent for season $800. Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Avenue —With or without bath. Back Bay 2065.

BROOMALL, PA.—Room and board, new suburban home, 10 miles from Philadelphia; near Golf, Riding Clubs. Newtown Square 303-W.

SOUTHERN widow will board, chaperone one, two motherless girls; delightful environment. Apt. 44, 412 West 110th, New York.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Single, sunny house, has a large bedroom with sun porch; suitable for an elderly couple; home privileges; references. 40 Garfield Street. Middlesex 5126.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1 also a la carte. Rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Very desirable large furnished room overlooking Fenway, private apartment; elevator; references exchanged. L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Large well furnished room, for business or professional woman. 11 Norway St., Suite 4. Kenmore 9854.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway) — Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 16th St. East (7 Livingston Place)—Charming 2-room suite overlooking Stuyvesant Square; kitchen privileges; $16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients, near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young business woman desires room in vicinity of 18th and Columbia Road Northwest. Address Room 218, XY Bldg., Government Hotels.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN, cover Connecticut, commission, non-competitive electrical items; good opportunity; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BANKING, manufacturing, accounting, cost accounting experience offered; who can use these in his credit problems? Write Box Z-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private or commercial, in or around Plainfield, N. J. FICKE, 27 Wilson Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—College student, finishing junior year, seeks summer employment, preferably among children. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; permanent, temporary. X-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SWITCHBOARD operator, supervisor, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. R. E. D., 1481 East 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Navarre 10275.

WANTED—Position as buyer; experienced in buying women's and children's shoes and hosiery. X-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished 5-room apartment, modern, pleasant surroundings; July and August, $175; references. D-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 395 Riverside Drive (112th), Apt. 8F—Beautiful 4 rooms, exceptionally cool; piano, radio; summer months. Cathedral 0226.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Summer rental, furnished house near water; $400 per season. MRS. H. L. THORBURN, 180 Bartlett Road.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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NEW YORK
Tel. Caledonia 2706
270 Madison Ave.
LONDON
Tel. Temple Bar 1364
2, Adelphi Terrace
PARIS
Gutenberg 42.71
3 Avenue de l'Opera
FLORENCE
Tel. 23.406
11, Via Magenta
BERLIN
Merkur 6523
39 Unter den Linden
PHILADELPHIA
Tel. Rittenhouse 9185
902 Fox Bldg.
CHICAGO
Tel. Webster 7182
1058 McCormick Bldg.
CLEVELAND
Tel. Cherry 7699
1499 Union Trust Bldg.
DETROIT
Tel. Cadillac 5035
1-101 General Motors Bldg.
KANSAS CITY
Tel. Victor 3702
405 National Fidelity Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO
Tel. Sutter 7240
625 Market St.
LOS ANGELES
Tel. Trinity 2004
Van Nuys Bldg.
SEATTLE
Tel. Main 3904
350 Skinner Bldg.
ST. LOUIS
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1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON
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Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
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Dependable Coal
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Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
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705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
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Phone 6121

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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EXCLUSIVE
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Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
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1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

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MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Norfolk—Atlantic Book Store, 14 Arcade Bldg.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

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Lynchburg's Leading Department Store
BEAUTY BOWER
Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
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Flowers according to Doyle
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118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
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Clothiers to the entire family.

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A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

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Newport News, Va.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
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Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
9003 WASHINGTON AVE.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
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3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

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Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

RICE'S
350 Granby Street

BIEN JOLIE
Foundation Garments for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

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Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

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HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
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Shoes for the Entire Family

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308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American poet and journalist, author of one poem at least which has often issued painfully from the dry lips of schoolboys on prize-giving days. The Bryant family background was one of culture: the father, Dr. Peter Bryant, having been not a physician alone, but also a man of literary ability and with a capable grasp of public affairs. Thus it was that William turned author at the age of 14, when a collection of his youthful poems was published in Boston. The year was 1809, after which more than a century was to elapse before the appearance of such literary prodigies as our familiar Hilda Conklins and Nathalia Cranes. Moreover, there was in that first published collection of Bryant's work one political poem, called "The Embargo," the only one he ever wrote.

But Bryant did not consistently continue author from that day of his début, for there was an interval during which he became a law student at Williams College. However, he left there without having taken his degree, to be admitted to the bar. And during approximately that same period he began to contribute verse to the North American Review. One of the most important of those contributions was his "Thanatopsis," in blank verse—a poem which immediately called forth admiration. There is a story related that the young Bryant had always shown his work to his father; but "Thanatopsis," for some reason, he merely tucked into a dim pigeonhole of his father's desk and left it to await discovery. A lady, a family friend, was present when "Thanatopsis" came to light all unexpectedly; and together she and Dr Bryant shed tears of gratitude over its virtues. One writer has observed: "And no wonder; it must have seemed a mystery that in the bosom of 18 years had grown up thoughts that even in boyhood had shaped themselves into solemn harmonies, majestic as the diapason of ocean, fit for a temple service beneath the vault of heaven." It has been said often that "Thanatopsis" marked the birth of a new era in American poetry, away from the artificial form which lately, in England, Wordsworth had rejected, even as had Bryant in America.

Having definitely given up the law for the pursuit of literature in 1825, Bryant went to New York City where, soon after, he became editor of the Evening Post. Several times he traveled extensively abroad, writing up his impressions of what he saw for the columns of his newspaper. Such essays, too, were issued in book form. A complete edition of his poems, written previously to 1855, was published in that year; and a small volume, called "Thirty Poems," appeared in 1863. He made important translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey; in 1878 he finished a poem entitled "The Flood of Years," slightly reminiscent of "Thanatopsis"; and he was engaged on a work of collaboration, a popular history of the United States, when he passed away.

Brevities

London Humorist: We read that Jamaica exported a record number of bananas last year. This is very good news, so long as nobody decides to make a song about it.

Life: Just to show the trend of the times: How many brands of gasoline can you name, and how many authors?

Arkansas Gazette: Where the old-fashioned woman used to plug away at her housework, the modern woman plugs in.

In Lighter Vein

She Knew the Type

Little Mary Jane and her next-door neighbor Billy were engaged in an absorbing conversation.

"What are anarchists?" asked little Mary Jane.

Then Billy swelled with wisdom.

"They want everything anyone else has got, and they never wash themselves," he replied.

"Oh, yes!" cried little Mary Jane, with enthusiasm. "I see—they is just little boys growed up!" — *American Mutual Magazine.*

Pleased

"How did you like the andirons Uncle Jim sent you?"

"Oh, they did my hearth good."

Or Even Without It

In the game it's grit.
In spinach it's terrible.
—*Amherst Lord Jeff.*

The Verdict

"What was the verdict?"

"He was found not guilty, but the judge warned him not to do it again."

Perhaps You've Tried It

The dearest place on earth is home
We're told, search where we will;
But take a week-end by the sea—
You'll find that dearer still!
—*Montreal Star.*

Disappointed

"Were you impressed with the sculpture in Europe?"

"No, you can see just as good radiator caps right here in America."

Sport Similes

The home team got more runs than a pair of silk stockings in a bramble patch.

The game was tighter than a Pullman car window.—*Toronto Globe.*

Would Be Welcome

"I am willing," said the candidate after he had hit the table a resounding blow with his fist, "to trust the people!"

"Say," interrupted a little man in the audience, "I wish you'd open a grocery store here!" — *Capper's Weekly.*

Smart Girl

Veteran Banker: "How is your new secretary getting along?"

Chairman of the Board: "Fine! She's been here only three weeks and has learned the names of all our vice-presidents!"

A Quotation for Today

A SOLEMN and religious regard to spiritual and eternal things is an indispensable element of all true greatness.—DANIEL WEBSTER.

A Word a Day

Multifarious

This word was taken over from the Latin *multifarius*, "manifold, various," the original and literal meaning of which was "many-speaking," that is, "speaking on many subjects" (*multus*, "much, many," and *fari*, "to speak").

We use the word today to express "having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; made up of many diversified but related parts."

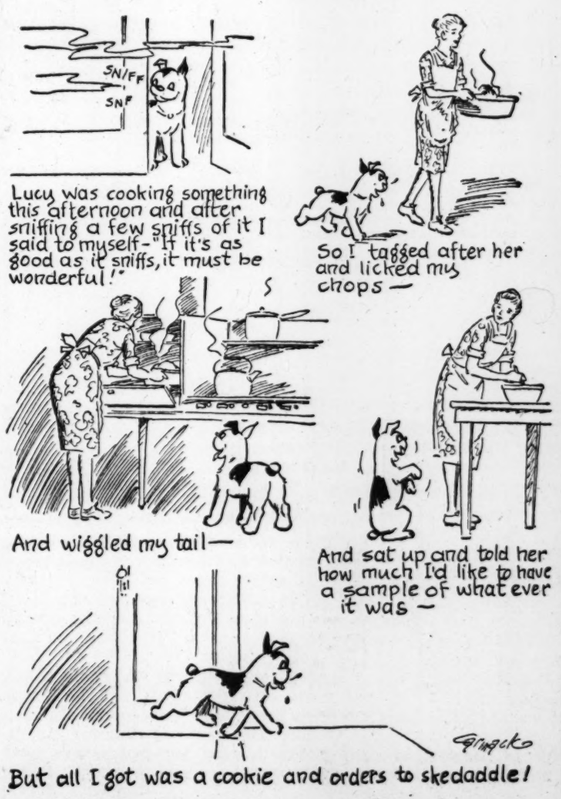
The distinction between "multifarious" and "multitudinous" is that the latter emphasizes the thought of number or quantity, while the former stresses variety or diversity.

Mul-ti-fa'-ri-ous is accented on the third syllable; sound *u* as in *up*, each *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *late*, *ou* as *u* in *circus*.

"Creation is represented in multifarious forms."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Lucy was cooking something this afternoon and after sniffing a few sniffs of it I said to myself-"If it's as good as it sniffs, it must be wonderful!"
So I tagged after her and licked my chops—
And wiggled my tail—
And sat up and told her how much I'd like to have a sample of whatever it was—
But all I got was a cookie and orders to skedaddle!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Midnight Mission

Los Angeles

UNIQUE in efficiency, paramount in service, hospitable in welcome, complete in its activities, is the "Midnight Mission" of Los Angeles. This enterprise is founded on the highest ideals of co-operative helpfulness and is completely equipped in its every detail, to care for the wanderers who come to its door.

About 1500 men are fed each day under this roof, and lodging is provided for many. Each overnight guest has a regular routine to go through after his entrance into the mission. First he is fed, then divested of his clothing, next refreshed by a warm bath and so by these steps made ready for the clean and comfortable bed awaiting him.

During the night (hence the name "Midnight Mission") an experienced man is at work on the guests' shoes, repairing them in whatever manner is necessary. In a large and commodious laundry a large corps of workers are washing and ironing the clothing, which is then mended and repaired, even new collar bands being added to the shirts needing them.

If the recipient of this loving care has any work in view for next day, after his bountiful breakfast he is started off to his work, provided with lunch and carfare.

Supplies to aid in this good work come in great quantities and from many sources. A leading hotel sends its beautifully monogrammed dishes which have become nicked from use; cafeterias send the food they have left after the day's business is over and they have closed their doors for the night; a canning factory sends the canned goods which has lost the labels; bakeries send their second-day supplies of baked goods; a cracker manufacturer sends broken cookies and crackers. Hundreds of families in the city send their discarded clothing.

This worth-while charity is made possible because almost all of Los Angeles shares in its maintenance and gives fully, freely and continuously. All thus working together make a complete and harmonious whole, wide in the scope of its activities and blessing many of the homeless, destitute and friendless.

Willing Service

MISS A. W. C. of Chicago shares the experience of a woman who had come to visit in the city, and as her destination was only a few blocks from the station she decided to walk and carry her luggage. Two small boys espied her, however, and came running up asking if they might help her. It was a hot day so she gratefully handed each a hand bag. Arriving at the house she offered a coin first to the older boy, saying, "This is for your kindness in helping me." But he replied, "Thank you very much, but I cannot accept it. I am a Scout." Much surprised, the woman turned to the smaller child. "Then you'll accept it, won't you?" she asked. He thanked her courteously. "I can't take it either," he said. "I'm going to be a Scout."

Vacation Extended

A COMMUNICATION from T. D. S. tells of a pair of robins which spent the winter in Waterloo, Ia. The female, owing to a mishap, was able to fly only a few feet at a time, but her mate, notwithstanding his ability to fly perfectly, did not accompany the other birds on their southward migration, but remained to look after Mrs. Robin. Thanks to friends who brought food to them in Byrnes Park, both birds weathered the winter in good shape.

Odds and Ends

Women in Alberta

According to an act passed by the Alberta (Canada) Legislature, women are now eligible to hold any civil or judicial post.

Swamp Land

There are from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 acres of swamp land in the United States, the largest areas lying in the lower Mississippi valley, the Everglades of Florida, the swamp tidelands of the Atlantic coast and the low lands bordering the Great Lakes.

Irrigation in India

About 26,000,000 acres of land in India have been brought into productivity through state irrigation works.

"Carbonari"

The "Carbonari" (charcoal burners), a secret patriotic society organized in Italy in the early part of the nineteenth century, was so-called from the custom of the members blackening their faces with charcoal as a disguise.

Boy Scout Camps

The camp property now owned by the Boy Scouts of America totals 50,000 acres, with a valuation of more than $4,000,000.

Florida's Strawberries

Florida's strawberry crop now yields nearly 20,000,000 quarts annually, with a revenue of more than $4,000,000.

Bronze Horses of Venice

The bronze horses surmounting San Marco Cathedral in Venice were made in Corinth nearly 20 centuries ago. They were taken from Corinth to Rome by Nero, to Constantinople by Constantine, thence to Venice, and then to Paris by Napoleon, being restored to Venice after his fall.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Treaty's Critics Recommend It

THE very fact that the London Naval Treaty is being attacked on precisely opposite grounds—both as providing for the United States too large and too small a navy—naturally recommends it to many Americans as a moderate, middle-of-the-road arrangement. Both groups of opponents cannot be right, but it is entirely possible for both to be wrong.

That surmise is encouraged by the display, side by side, in the press of stories carrying the following headlines:

HOLDS BRITAIN YIELDS TO U. S.	FINDS U. S. GIVES WAY TO BRITAIN

The first story was from London and went on to explain that Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Baldwin Government, had declared in the House of Commons debate that by the treaty Great Britain had accepted sea power "definitely inferior" to the United States. The other story, from New York, related that Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, former commandant of the Third Naval District, speaking to a gathering of naval officers, had denounced the treaty as "immoral" and said that by it the United States "came out at the little end of the horn." Again, both can't be right.

Fortunately majority opinion in Great Britain and the United States has decided that neither gentleman is right, and there is every reason to believe that both nations will ratify the treaty with little delay. While it is proper that the legislatures of both countries should carefully examine the treaty to see that each is adequately safeguarded, there can be little value in excited claims that one or the other has been overreached in this agreement. Admiral William V. Pratt, commander-in-chief of the American fleet and chief adviser at London, has the support of much competent naval opinion in his contention that the United States' interests are well cared for in the treaty, while the British Admiralty has indicated its satisfaction with the terms.

American opinion is further reassured by the approval of Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and the fact that a treaty which satisfies Senator David A. Reed can hardly be classified as a "little-navy" arrangement. Indeed, an agreement which calls for the building of $1,000,000,000 worth of new ships in the next six years will scarcely appeal to many Americans as seriously imperiling the defense of their country.

Nor will many of them become greatly alarmed by the argument that parity has not been attained. Parity has never been a war measure; it has always been an avenue to peace. It has never looked toward a sea fight between England and America; it has been utilized only as an instrument for preventing senseless rivalry in construction, indeed as a road to reduction. And the wisest statesmen have frankly recognized that parity was not an absolute quality. Even those who would look upon an equalizing of navies as an attempt fairly to match two gamecocks have conceded that questions of geography, of personnel, of invention, of wealth and of industrial resources must be considered if navies were to be used to fight. But neither Britain nor the United States intends to use them to fight. Both have progressed quite comfortably for 140 years without parity. A disparity of one gun or one ton as between themselves and a nation against which they hope never to use ton or gun will not greatly concern either of them now.

Shakespeare at Work in Japan

THE launching of a Shakespeare Association in Japan, which took place in Tokyo on the anniversary of the birth of the master poet-dramatist, is a striking evidence of the universality of Shakespeare's appeal. The English-speaking peoples cherish the gift left them by this writer of Elizabethan days and are proud of the place which he holds in the hearts of the peoples of other lands, yet to many it may seem strange that he should have achieved this influence with a people like the Japanese who have a language and a traditional culture differing at so many points from the European.

Shakespeare is a vital force in Japanese literature today. One needs but to witness or read the work of a half-dozen of the greatest playwrights of Japan today to see the hand of Shakespeare at work. To a university professor, Dr. Tsubouchi of Waseda University, must go much of the credit for this. During the last forty years Dr. Tsubouchi has performed the monumental work of translating every word Shakespeare wrote into the language of Japan.

So deeply has Dr. Tsubouchi endeared both himself and Shakespeare to the Japanese people that a few years ago a memorial theatrical museum was erected in their joint honor on the campus of Waseda University. It is modeled on the old Fortune Theater of the London of Shakespeare's days, and contains much interesting material connected with Shakespeare and with the art of the theater. When the Shakespeare Theater at Stratford-upon-Avon was burned a few years ago one of the first contributions made for the erection of a new building was a fund raised in Japan by one of that Empire's leading newspapers.

The newly launched Shakespeare Association of Japan numbers among its members some of Nippon's greatest scholars. A group of English and American residents of Tokyo and Yokohama are also charter members of the organization. The charge is often brought against Japan that, in taking over for itself so much of Western civilization, it has been only the materialistic which has been adopted while the finer aspects of the culture of Europe and America have been overlooked. While it is true that the Japan of today is in a large measure a reflection of the machine age worked out in the United States, there stands as an offset to this charge such convincing evidence as the Shakespeare-Tsubouchi Memorial Museum and the activity of the Shakespeare Association.

The Boom in International Studies

SPECIAL schools for the study of international questions are multiplying rapidly. Hardly a month passes without the announcement that another university has received funds to be devoted to instruction or research in problems which cut across state boundaries. Thus Tufts College announces the establishment of a school of law and diplomacy. The University of Southern California has recently become affiliated with the Los Angeles University of International Relations. Princeton some weeks ago established a "Statesmen's School." The Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University —inchoate for several years—is now active under the directorship of John V. A. MacMurray, long a distinguished American diplomatist. Northwestern University has an institute of air law. Harvard and Chicago have large funds for special researches. In short, there seems to be a boom on in international studies.

Nor are these developments confined to the United States where, to a far greater extent than in European countries, men of wealth are accustomed to endow foundations and universities. The League of Nations' Institute of Intellectual Co-operation a few months ago compiled a "Handbook of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations." Nearly fifty special organizations were listed. Some were connected with universities, and others, like the Council on Foreign Relations of New York City or the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, were non-university foundations. A dozen European countries were represented with one or more special groups or committees. The Handbook, however, attempted to cover only special foundations. It did not enumerate such developments as the elaborate courses in maritime law offered at the University of Brussels.

Before the war there was only an occasional oasis in a desert of indifference to international law and politics. Even in law schools international law was a subject which was ignored or made of secondary importance. There were peace societies, but these, for the most part, spent their efforts on evangelism rather than study and research.

The tremendous complexity of the problems with which the Peace Conference and later the League of Nations had to deal—political, administrative, economic, ethnic and legal—clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of much study and knowledge before solutions were adumbrated. International law, instead of being a subject to be lectured about, became a field for specialization by the practitioner. Procedure before claims commissions, international financial law, international taxation and procedure at international conferences—these were some of the subjects that came to the fore.

Universities naturally wish to devote more and more attention to training students for work in the international field and to careful researches on the important problems which clamor for consideration. American universities have been in the van of this development, and their activities will result in lightening the tasks of statesmen.

Words, Words, Words!

AN INTERESTING and politically important etymological discussion is proceeding in European countries. What are the differences in the expressions "race," "people," "nation," "state"? The Austrian Chancellor, Herr Schober, in his European tour, described Germany and Austria as constituting "one nation but two states." Now the meaning of words too often comes to be taken from popular usage, and in France there was a good deal of criticism of the assertion that Germany and Austria formed one nation. Was not this a proof that the Anschluss was already morally accomplished?

More sensible commentators, however, pointed out that Herr Schober had merely used a word which he intended to correspond with the German word Volk. Unquestionably Austria is a member of the Germanic family, and has always been so regarded; but the Austrians before the war did not confound their country with the German Empire, and today, whatever progress the Anschluss may make, they do not confound it with the present Reich.

Auguste Gauvain, the distinguished French political writer who is naturally opposed to the union of Germany and Austria, finds nothing to provoke suspicion in the vocabulary of the Austrian Chancellor. He accepts "nation" in its widest sense, and he would not have such terms as "race" substituted. The Austrians and the Germans are not of one race. The Germans themselves are not of one race. Prussians, for example, belong to a Finnish race of Lithuania and Latvia. There are Germanized Slavs in Austria, too. It could easily be shown that the French people, who are certainly unified, spring from a variety of races, and throughout Europe there is a veritable mosaic of races.

As for the word "people" it may, in political parlance, be taken as a synonym for "nation." It is not to be set in opposition. One cannot say "one people, two nations"—or "one nation, two peoples"—but one can say "one nation (or one people), two states," for a state is an organized administrative unit. The Germans, composed of various races, are one people, and (used in the sense that Herr Schober used the word) are one nation. This does not prevent their existence in two separate states.

All this may sound trivial enough, but it is of such trivialities that many of the European differences are made. The lesson of this incident is at once amusing and illuminating, in that it shows how absurd and unreal are most of the quarrels which are due to exaggerated susceptibilities. Whenever there is suspicion and distrust, it is almost impossible for a statesman to use words which cannot somehow be twisted to convey the exact contrary of his thought. Without suspicion and distrust, these etymological refinements have little or no importance.

Boys

HOW much is a boy worth? We always had supposed the answer was from a million dollars up. But a statistical wizard of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has figured it out differently. He calculates that the economic value of a boy at birth is $9333 and increases progressively to $28,654 by the time he is eighteen. He computes the value of a boy at birth as the amount which it would be necessary to put out at interest at 3½ per cent to rear him to an age of eighteen and to produce the net income he is expected to earn throughout the working period of his life.

From now on, instead of saying that "boys will be boys," shall we conclude that boys will be statistics? Not much! How could a real boy keep still long enough to be a statistic? No "regular feller" would even try. On the same day that the juggler of figures thought he had catalogued and evaluated the average boy a lad in Philadelphia popped into the news to prove that it can't be done. Boys aren't *average* boys—they're *boys*. The Philadelphia one was Roy Benson, a fifteen-year-old sophomore in the Northeast High School. A week ago he had decided to forgo his life's ambition to become a great organist. He had a job working week-ends in a grocery store and was spending the money for music lessons. But the family encountered financial difficulties and he quit his lessons and turned the money over to his mother. His teacher heard about it, and was trying to see what could be done about the matter when an anonymous donor contributed funds for "lessons for life on the organ, or for as long as he wants them."

A boy worth a paltry $9333 at birth and only $28,654 at eighteen! Away with the statisticians! Why, even a boy's freckles or his whistle or his smile are worth more than that. We dare the statistician to show his estimate to that Philadelphia mother!

A Bible for Uncle Sam

CONTEMPLATED as private purchase by the average citizen, $1,500,000 seems quite a bit of money to pay for a collection of old books. The present monetary value of a Gutenberg Bible is something he reads about in his newspaper and accepts as information, but with no more sense of personal connection than he attaches to astronomical distances, geological ages, or national debts. If Uncle Sam is thinking about spending $1,500,000 for a collection of old books with a Gutenberg Bible among them, that is interesting news too, and quite as impersonal. It goes without saying that Uncle Sam should have a proper library. If the "experts" agree that these old books are desirable for Uncle Sam to have, then that's that.

A bill now pending in Congress contemplates purchase for Uncle Sam of the Otto H. F. Vollbehr collection of 3000 incunabula, as bibliophiles agree to call books printed in the early days of the printing press before or soon after 1500 A. D. Among them is what has been called the "Incunabulum Incunabulorum," being the one and only three-volume Gutenberg Bible. The British Museum has a two-volume Gutenberg Bible, the Bibliothèque Nationale has another. These are the three perfect vellum-printed Gutenberg Bibles now in existence; the one whose ownership Uncle Sam is contemplating stands justly described as the "choicest book in Christendom." There are only forty-one known copies of the less valuable paper-printed Bibles, and it has been expertly predicted that when one of these next goes on sale it will bring $1,000,000. Dr. Vollbehr has evidently a kindly feeling for Uncle Sam's library. He has hitherto made it important gifts, and is now offering it a bargain, his collection of incunabula having been appraised at $3,000,000.

Uncle Sam's library reaches into the life of the people in many ways. It has grown from a little governmental library of "such material"—said the Senate Library Committee in 1806—"as will enable statesmen to be correct in their investigations, and by a becoming display of erudition and research give a higher dignity and brighter lustre to truth" to a great national library and proper owner of the Incunabulum Incunabulorum. In the proposed addition distinction is companioned by service; the books will greatly increase the working value of the library. Congress will no doubt debate, such being one of its functions, but it should get Uncle Sam these books.

Editorial Notes

Many a mickle makes a muckle, says the astronomer of the 400 small telescopes, none larger than 15 inches square, which go to make up the world's largest telescope now being constructed by Dr. C. W. Woodworth, University of California professor. It will have a reflecting surface nearly twice that of the 200-inch Mt. Wilson reflector, largest now known, enabling the gazer to see Canopus, for instance, more clearly by the light which started from that star some 300 years ago. If this isn't looking backward, at least it savors of looking into the past.

A measure of business depression has afflicted the United States for the last six months. The agitation for the repeal of the prohibition amendment has been most vigorous in the last six months. Ergo: The business depression is due to the agitation against prohibition. Doubtful logic? Of course, but no more faulty than the "wet" logic which ascribes all evils arising in the past ten years to prohibition.

Eugene C. Hultman, Boston's new police commissioner, proposes to make Boston the leading city of the Nation in law enforcement. If other large cities will accept the challenge, the competition resulting might go a long way toward bettering the whole Nation.

The "airbus" holding twelve to fourteen passengers which is now coming into production will have at least one advantage over its "terra firma" counterpart—there will be no standing room.

The American Judge for the World Court

By AMICUS CURIÆ

WITHIN the next two months nominations are to be made of the jurists from whom the League Assembly and Council at Geneva in September will elect fifteen judges for the Permanent Court of International Justice. The statute of the Court provides that nominations shall be made by the national groups of members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration under the Hague Convention of 1907. The American members of this Hague panel are: John Bassett Moore, Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker and Roland W. Boyden. It is not to be expected that more than one national of any one state will be elected to membership in the Court, but a nominating group may put forward more than one candidate. The nominating groups may also approve of the names of nationals of other countries.

The United States has given the Court two judges. They have represented two extremes of choice. John Bassett Moore, one of the original judges, was an eminent student of international law. Throughout Europe he is probably the most quoted American jurist. Charles E. Hughes was elected to the Court after Judge Moore's resignation. His work in international law had been extremely meager before he became Secretary of State under President Harding. His selection at Geneva was accomplished without opposition, however, partly because of the great name which he bore and partly because all countries were anxious to pay a compliment to the United States. Mr. Hughes's nomination nevertheless raised certain questions which were reraised last summer in acute form and which may figure again in the elections this coming September.

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Should the World Court be made up of lawyers who have been attorneys for their governments in international affairs, or who have lately held high public office in their respective states? Will not general confidence in the Court be weakened if it is recruited by promoting legal advisers and foreign secretaries, however eminent, instead of by electing men who have made the scientific and impartial study of international law their life work?

These considerations were not much discussed when Mr. Hughes was elected, but they came to the fore when two vacant judgeships were filled in 1929. The candidates were Sir Cecil Hurst, who had long been legal adviser to the British Foreign Office, and Henri Fromageot, who held a similar position in France. Both were elected, but not without serious opposition, which was based on their foreign office connections. It was not anticipated that in any case coming before the Court either judge would be influenced in favor of his own country. The feeling, nevertheless, was widespread that the general public would not be inclined to accept such disinterestedness, and that popular confidence in the Court was being lessened by the election of judges of this type.

The same question will be raised again during coming months. Great Britain and France are almost certain to nominate their present judges. Again there will be opposition. This time it is likely to be more widespread. If the American nominating group should put forward someone like David Hunter Miller, now in the State Department and head of the American delegation to the recent Hague Codification Conference, there would be opposition to him on similar grounds. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, has been mentioned for election to the Court. Because of the Pact of Paris his name is probably better known in Europe than that of any other candidate the United States could put forward. But he, too, ranks in the same cadre as Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot.

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Other names suggested because they are well known include John W. Davis, Newton D. Baker, George W. Wickersham. All three are able lawyers, Mr. Wickersham having devoted special attention to the international field. That came from his recent service on the Codification Committee. He in all probability is barred from consideration this year by the fact that his duties as chairman of President Hoover's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement are not yet completed.

There has been some discussion of the possibility of nominating a federal judge of the type of, say, Learned Hand. He is one of the ablest occupants of the federal bench, but has rarely, if ever, written on international law. His nomination would give to the World Court an able judge for cases coming before it, although his contribution would be less in developing the science of international law. This is probably the most important duty that confronts the Court.

Of legal scholars whose names have been mentioned there are a number. Some have acquired their reputations in noninternational fields, and some are eminent in international law. John H. Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University, is being advanced by his friends, who are circulating petitions for signature by law professors and bar associations. But here, however, because of his warm participation in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which had such repercussions in Europe, his nomination would not be hailed with universal approbation in the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and for years the director of its division of international law, is a widely known jurist, particularly throughout Latin America, because of his advocacy of a declaration of the rights of nations and his organization of the American Academy of International Law. His energies have been so exclusively devoted to such worthy causes that in recent years his attention has been distracted from the technical rules of international law.

Dr. Scott was one of the drafting committee at the Paris Peace Conference and helped to write into the treaty the statement that the war was imposed upon the allied governments "by the aggression of Germany and her allies." The wisdom or unwisdom of such a declaration in a treaty of peace is not now in question, but Dr. Scott's connection with Section 231 of the Versailles Treaty would be bitterly resented by several European countries which would vote against him and by others which would not wish to be in the position of voting for him.

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Next to John Bassett Moore, Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, his successor as Hamilton Fish professor of international law at Columbia University, is probably the American who is most quoted by European jurists. Professor Hyde, however, was solicitor to the State Department under Secretaries Hughes and Kellogg. His nomination would undoubtedly arouse the same criticism as that already mentioned in the case of Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot.

Another Columbia professor of international law, Joseph P. Chamberlain, has been much discussed. Indeed, the Paris Temps, the accuracy of whose foreign information is well known, declared the other day that Professor Chamberlain was "le plus fréquemment mentionné" of American possibilities for the World Court. This is particularly interesting in view of Professor Chamberlain's legislative drafting experience. The Legislative Drafting Bureau, which he founded at Columbia some years ago, has been the parent of many governmental and non-governmental drafting bureaus.

More students of the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice think that the chief opportunity of the Court in the future will be in the interpretation and preparation of international legislation, as much as in the decision of cases presented to the Court. The dispute between France and Switzerland over the Savoy and Gex free zones is a case in point. Professor Chamberlain is an interesting possibility, also, because he has worked with various drafting committees of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. His writings on international law have not been extensive, but his volume on "The Danube Commission" is the classic work on that subject.

Two members of the Harvard law faculty have been mentioned—Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. Manley O. Hudson. Mr. Pound's main work has been done in jurisprudence and in Roman law. He is an outstanding jurist more than an international lawyer. Professor Hudson is one of the country's ablest and best-known international lawyers. The question is, however, as to whether his strong advocacy of American entrance into the League of Nations does not bar him from consideration, at least for the present.

He is the semiofficial spokesman of the League in the United States and has been a member of its Secretariat from the beginning. His selection would seem to mean to senators who are now doubtful about American adherence to the World Court statute that the Court was really the organ of the League. What statesmen believe to be true is frequently just as persuasive as what is true. It will be argued, therefore, that Mr. Hudson's advocacy of the League would make his nomination a disservice to the cause of the Court in the United States.

Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, the eminent Yale international lawyer, is handicapped by opposite considerations. He has been a severe critic of the League and of the Pact of Paris. He was actively anxious that the Senate's reservations to the statute be made as far-reaching and as meticulous as possible when the World Court proposal was adopted four years ago.

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There is, in short, no lack of American talent which will be considered for a place on the World Court. It is not to be expected, however, that any American who is nominated is thereby assured of election. Certain it is that if any American without obvious disqualifications is nominated, election will be well-nigh unanimous. The temper of European delegations will favor a qualified rather than an eminent American judge. The fact is, however, that European states are becoming rather impatient with the hesitations of the United States in considering the Root formula and in completing American adherence to the World Court statute.

At the moment there is little disposition on the part of many of the states in the Assembly of the League of Nations to make further concessions to the United States. This temper will doubtless be taken account of by the American nominating group. If that group puts forward a candidate with a name eminent because of service at the bar, or in public office, but not known to international lawyers, opposition may develop. If there seems to be too close a connection with the American State Department or international causes in which the United States has been interested, the opposition is likely to be keener and more forcibly expressed. A great opportunity is open to the United States to nominate an international lawyer who can make a real contribution to the development of the science of international law.

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING

A REMARKABLE primitive people living in the Kolombairh district of northwest Manchuria, even less advanced in civilization than most African tribes, is described by a Chinese traveler in the Chinese press here. The traveler declares that he has visited the tribe, which are called Orochuns, and was amazed by their agility in the chase. They have no written language, he says, but a spoken language of their own, with a very limited vocabulary. They speak in low and agreeable tones, he reports, and the voices of their women resemble the twitterings of song birds, which recalls W. H. Hudson's description of the "bird people" in South America.

A Primitive People

These primitives use bows and arrows, the traveler says, but do not understand how to make them. Their weapons they obtain from Russian traders in exchange for skins. Often they track down foxes and wolves without the use of any weapons, and do not hesitate to attack these animals with their bare hands. At night, he says, the men sleep in a half-sitting posture, somewhat resembling that of Buddhist priests in meditation, so that they will be able to rise and run at a second's notice. They have no fixed homes, but live in natural caves, and take no thought for the morrow, depending upon what food they can find in the mountains which are their habitation. They are like wild animals in their attitude toward visitors, and while they are not savage, sometimes attack travelers who are too curious regarding their habits.

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Lo Chia-luen, president of Tsing Hua, has outlined the plans by which its future has been assured. The endowment funds, which shrank perceptibly under previous boards, have been intrusted to the board of trustees of the China Foundation, a group of Chinese and American educators and officials of the highest type. The president and faculty are completely outside the political field. Dr. Lo has wisely considered the comparatively brief period remaining for Boxer remittances, which terminate in 1940, and has arranged for large annual additions to the endowment fund, so that when the payments cease, the endowment will be sufficient for all the needs of the school. He is especially interested in the graduate school, which he is endeavoring to make the center of research for all China. Three new buildings are under construction, and the student body is growing rapidly. Last autumn there were more than 1200 applications, although only 500 could be recommended.

Assuring University's Future